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U. S. Department of Agriculture.

FITZGERALD'S NURSERY

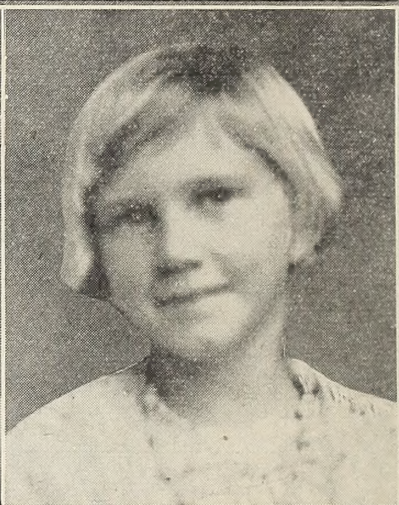
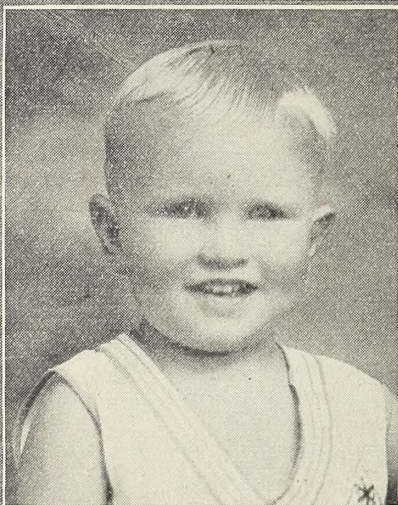
J. E. FITZGERALD, Proprietor



Where the Quest for the Best Ends

THE WESTERN RANCH NURSERY

Stephenville, Texas



This is the Family with the exception of two older children.
J. Edwin, youngest member of the firm, had to also have his picture on
the front showing how the dogs treated his trousers.

INTRODUCTION

I WANT To thank my many friends all over the United States for their patronage. In writing this catalog I have been ever mindful of the fact that many people would like to know

what to plant and how to plant it. I know there are hundreds of books that tell how to plant trees; at the same time, they may not fit the conditions. I not only want to sell you your trees, but after I have sold them and gotten your money, I want the trees I sell you to do so well that you will tell all your neighbors. I do not like to buy from anyone whose sole aim seems to be to get my money but I do like to buy from people that try to be helpful, and I keep this in mind when I sell to you. I have had long years of experience in the orchard and nursery business, right among the trees; I claim that no man can be a qualified nurseryman unless he

knows what each tree he sells will bear and how well it will bear. In reading over the many nursery catalogs that I get I have found this out, the man who makes the big, overdrawn statements is the man who knows the least about the orchard business.

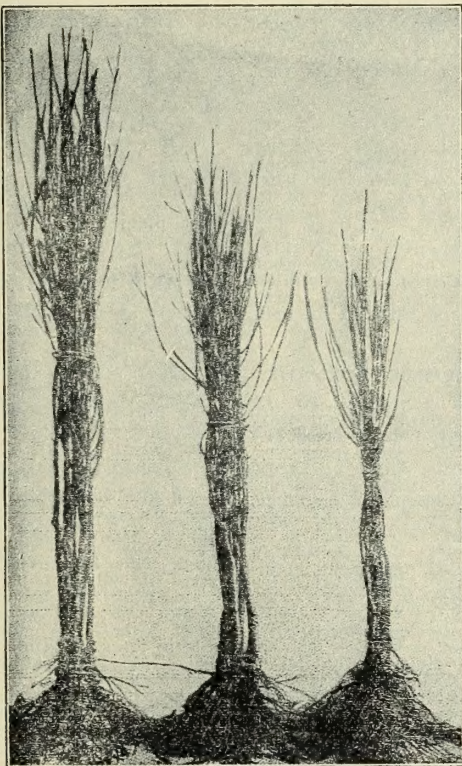
I want to again thank you for your kindness in sending in all the orders you have in the past and remember I

am always glad to help you in any way I can whether you ever buy a tree from me or not.

After you read over my catalog, tell me how you like it. Some people

have advised me to fill up my price list with colored pictures. This would make the book cost at least ten times what it does now, but I could add this to the price of the trees. You could not buy any better trees but you would get a prettier book. One man wrote me that he looked thru all the pretty catalogs and then ordered his trees from me, and got the best trees he ever got anywhere. Also a man has written in to state that he can buy trees from another nursery in another state cheaper than I sell them, but he says he has looked all through their catalogs and failed to find out who was running the nursery. A check is no good without a name to it—

neither is a note. A lot of these fellows have a way of selling trees from one town a while, then moving to another place. These fellows nearly invariably advertise their trees at five cents up. I will say right here that I cannot meet the prices they offer. Also the man who invests good money in such stuff is liable to find he is blown up.



GUARANTEEING TREES TO LIVE

I cannot be there and see that you set your trees right but I have decided to do this: I will go halves on the loss with you. All trees that die the first year I will replace at half price.

LOCATION

I am located seven miles due east of Dublin or seven miles southwest from Stephenville. If you live west and want to come to the nursery then come to Dublin and ask the way to the little village of Harbin. Leave Harbin on your left or keep the straight road. If you come by Stephenville come down the Alexander road three miles and watch for our signs.

NOTICE

J. E. Fitzgerald wants you to feel as safe in buying your trees from him as you do in doing business with your local banker or merchant. We can refer you to commercial agencies or go to your banker and he can give you the name of any bank or business house in our county. Write to them about us. I know that men have a wide difference of opinion about trees. But I will send you the worth of your money or return all that is paid us

POSTAGE AND EXPRESS PREPAID

I send thousands of bundles C. O. D. I am always glad to send them that way. Remember that the way I pack trees the bundle will always look smaller than you are likely to expect. We pack your trees so they will keep from ten days to six weeks owing to how far away you live. If you order trees C. O. D. kindly make your order for at least two dollars as it does not pay to send less than that C. O. D. Remember a C. O. D. Shipment is always insured.

TO MY FRIENDS IN THE NORTH

It has often been claimed that trees grown in the South will not do well in the North. Your big northern nurserymen preach this then buy a lot of trees from the South to sell you as northern trees. I believe that ninety per cent of all the budded roses sold in the United States are grown in Texas. The northern nurserymen come to the South every summer and buy roses by the car load. These roses are stored in cellars to sell you in the spring.

Our climate here produces quick growing trees, the buds are close together and naturally come into bearing quickly. You can order these trees and take the packing off and bury them half way up in the ground until spring. They do not put out quite as quick as the northern tree, but after they do put out they grow off very rapidly, or you can order your trees from me in February or the first

of March. We will pack them so they will reach you in good shape and you can hold them in the bales until the first day it is warm enough to set them out.

SPECIAL SIZE TREES

Throughout our catalog we have some special size trees listed. These extra large trees are fine to plant in town where one wants only a few trees and some that will come into bearing quickly. As a rule in planting an orchard the lighter grade trees are used.

MISTAKES

We make every effort to have every plant true to name, but the most particular will sometimes make mistakes, and for this reason it is mutually agreed between ourselves and our customers that we are to replace anything that proves untrue free of charge, and that we will be held responsible no further.

We begin shipping about November 1, and continue to ship until April 1. Trees are best planted during November, December, January and February.

ABOUT SELLING YOUR FRUIT

Every year I tell dozens of my customers where to get the best price for their fruit. If you have as much as a truck load of fruit and do not know where to sell it let me know and if I happen to have a buyer near you I will send him to you. Write me what you have and if I can help you out I will do so.

TREES SCARCE THIS YEAR

All kinds of fruit trees, especially plums and peaches and apricots will be scarce this year. Nurserymen were discouraged two years ago and did not plant any seed. This is the time if you want good trees it will not pay to buy them from Tom, Dick and Harry. Some of the "Five Cents and Up," nurserymen have already been over the country trying to buy cheap trees. I could sell all the trees I have this year to the big catalog houses but I have a regular line of customers that will look to me for trees. I have a nice supply, but it will pay you to order as early as you can. I might run out on some varieties.

WHY I CALL MY NURSERY THE RANCH NURSERY

We are well away from town where there is no danger of any kind of tree pest such as San Jose scale on fruit, or obscure scale on the pecan trees. We have very fine land to grow trees on. The best peach and apple land. The land is covered with iron ore rocks and gives trees vitality. We are away from town where land is cheap and do not have to grow 25 thousand trees on an acre to make ends meet. We also raise sheep, hogs, cows, goats, chickens, pheasants, turkeys and geese. Then why not call it the Ranch Nursery?

The Apple

THIS Is one of the most profitable of all fruit crops for the South. The trees bloom out too late to ever get caught by frost. They have a way of bearing when all other fruit crops fail. The varieties I list will all do well in the South and at the same time are about the best for the North. If you have deep blow sand plant an apple orchard.

I can say this after thirty years of experience: If one has deep sand where cotton does not die and will stick to certain kinds of apples such as Delicious, Maidens Blush, Red June, Yellow Transparent, Winesap and Kennards, and King David, he will have the most profitable orchard in the country. If apples are given good cultivation and plenty of room in an orchard they will stand a longer drouth than any other fruit trees known. They will stand hot weather and make a nice crop. But you must plant them so they will pollenate and do not waste your time on kinds that have not been proven out. Plant one or two but not many of these kinds. I have Mammoth Black Twig trees in my orchard thirty years old that look like they would live thirty more. If I had fifty acres of apples on good land that suited them like some of our southern land does I had rather have it than an orchard of most any other trees.

Prices On Apple Trees

	1	3	12	25	100
1 to 2 ft.		.50	1.50	3.00	10.00
2 to 3 ft.	.25	.70	2.10	4.20	14.00
3 to 4 ft.	.35	.90	2.70	5.40	21.50
4 to 5 ft.	.45	1.20	3.60	7.20	28.00
5 to 6 ft.	.69	1.95	5.85	11.70	44.00

DESCRIPTION OF APPLES

YELLOW TRANSPARENT. A very large yellow apple that begins to get ripe the first of June. The trees are rather dwarfish growers, but live a long time. On good soil they will finally make immense, compact trees. The trees begin bearing early, often the second year. The apple is fine for cooking and always brings a good price on the market. When you plant your orchard be sure and include this tree. June 25; Fine for cooking.

SAN JACINTO. Also called Wilson June. Ripens the last of June. Very large bright red apple. Attracts attention and will sell better than any other apple of the season. Bears early. Market, cooking.

EARLY HARVEST. An old, well-known apple. Very large, flat. Trees vigorous growers. Not a good keeper, but a fine bearer. Cooking.

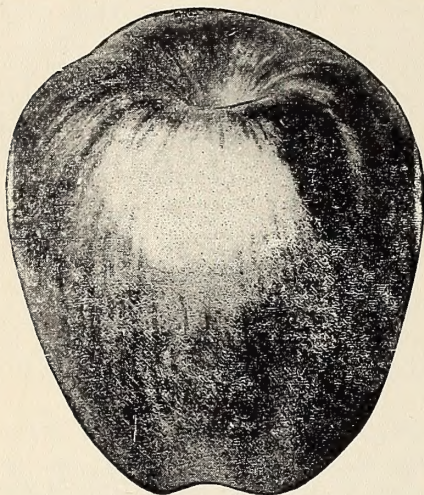
RED JUNE. Trees grow good and live for many years. The apples are bright red and fine eating right off the tree. Worms do not bother the

Red June apple. The trees are inclined to bear too heavy. This is one of the best of all apples for southern planting. The apples get ripe right when good apples are scarce and bring the highest prices. Market, cooking.

McINTOSH. This is claimed to be one of the best of all apples in the North. Tree very fine grower, and not subject to any disease. Apples large, creamy yellow, overspread with red. Flesh white and fine eating. A late fall or winter apple in the North but is an August apple in the South. As far as I am able to tell McIntosh is the same as Texas Red. I believe they are the same apples. Texas Red is just the McIntosh renamed.

BLEDSE. Originated here in Texas. It seems this apple is going to prove one of our very best. The trees come into bearing three years after setting; apple large and very abundant. It is not subject to scab, stands dry weather. Fine quality, a good seller. Gets ripe in September. Cooking and Market.

DELICIOUS. At first this apple was called Hawkeye. It was grown by Mr. Jessie Hyatt in Iowa. The trees were pretty well sold over the state when a nursery company got hold of it and called it Delicious. I have had this apple growing on my place for many years. The trees



grow upright and a little inclined to lean. The growth is dark, but a very thrifty grower. The apples have the peculiar five points. The quality is fine. Sometimes the apples grow too large. I have grown them as large as a quart cup and have seen larger ones shipped in. It is the leading apple all over the country. I sell thousands of the trees. My trees are propagated from bearing trees here in my orchard and you will be sure and get the genuine. The blooms of the Delicious apple will pollenate other apples, but will not pollenate themselves. For this reason you will always need other apples planted near it. If properly pollinated the trees will be literally covered with this magnificent apple. Reports from everywhere show that this apple will not bear if planted alone, so do not let any one make you believe it will. It doesn't make any difference whose name is attached to it; it is a self-sterile variety. See Questions and Answers. Market, Eating and Cooking.

GOLDEN WINESAP. Or Yellow Delicious. First started in Utah and was sent out as a premium to a paper. A man over in the East got one of the little apple trees and set it in his orchard. When it came into bearing it was called Mountain Beauty in that section of the country. It made such a pretty tree and bears so young that a nursery company again changed the name. The tree is a very vigorous grower. Comes into bearing very quickly and the apples are nearly the same shape as the Delicious but not as good quality. The idea with the true Delicious is this: It has been sold over the country for years. Everybody knows it and it will be hard now to sell them any other apple as a substitute for the Delicious. But Yellow Delicious is a quick bearer and a fine tree to plant. Bears very abundantly and you can begin to sell the apples in July for cooking though it does not really get ripe until the last of August.

RUBY RED. The double red Delicious apple that originated in Washington. The apple has at least half a dozen trade marked names but buds were sent all over the country before it was trade marked. We have been cataloging it under a different name for several years but last year got a notice that a certain nursery company had trade marked that name so we now sell it under the name Ruby Red the best name I think that has been given it. It seems to be medium size and exactly like Delicious except the apple is as red as fire and very beautiful. Some claim it will pollenate the Delicious. You can't buy better trees than I offer and you do not have to sign a great long rigamarole to get them. Market, cooking.



KING DAVID. A cross between the Jonathan and Winesap, thus making a combination in King David that is hard to beat. Makes a fine tree and the apples almost pile up on the trees. The apples are intensely red, as red as Gano, and sell by sight. The King David is fine quality—a fine cooking apple. If you are setting an apple orchard it will pay you to consider this apple. The trees that have come into bearing on my farm have proven so fine I have decided to make a leader of it. It is one of the best apples for commercial use. Comes into bearing quickly.

GRIMES GOLDEN. A very healthy tree here in the South. Apples are yellow as gold, as pretty as a picture could be painted and as fine to eat as an apple can be. The only apple that is up with Delicious in eating qualities. Grimes Golden is one of the best of all apples to plant with the Delicious and others to pollenize them. Cooking, market.

KENNARDS. Ripe about the last of September. This apple is said to have been found growing wild in Tennessee. In growth you can hardly tell it from the famous Delicious. A man here in Erath County has a big orchard of them. They have helped to make him independent. Large, red. Cooking, market.

TURLEY. Another apple that is being trade marked and whooped under a dozen different names. It is the same as the Stayman Winesap but dark red all over. The same size exactly as Stayman and the tree grows exactly like Stayman. The apple is fine. There is only one improved Stayman regardless of all these different names and claims and Turley was the first name for it. Market, cooking.

WINESAP. A late fall apple and one of the oldest varieties. Rather small. A tree of Winesap alone will not bear much, but in orchard it is one of our best bearers. If planted on rich moist soil will never disappoint you. Some apple growers think it is the best of apples. Market, cooking.

MAMMOTH BLACK TWIG. Trees immense growers. Apples large, very good bearers. For cooking and market

SHOCKLEY. Very late and fine bearer. Grows and bears well all over the South. Very hardy. Eating.

THE JONATHAN APPLE. A tree that is well adapted to the South. Makes a light growth and bears quickly. Apples large, red, fine quality. One man planted fifty acres in this county. It proved very profitable. Summer market.



Fine! Right off the tree—Red June

MAIDENS BLUSH. The tree is a very fine grower. The apple is large flat and yellow as gold, with a pink cheek. I hardly think there is a prettier apple grown. Trees come into bearing very quickly and are abundant bearers. Summer market.

HORSE APPLE. An old fashioned apple. Does well all over the South. Tree very fine grower, apples large yellow. Summer market.

STAYMAN WINESAP. Tree very vigorous grower. Apples large, dark red, inclined to be striped. Here in the South the apples crack open. Sets an imperfect bloom. Fine quality. Eating, cooking.

ARKANSAS BLACK. Well known apple, very dark color, trees good growers, but subject to scab in some locations. Market.

CRAB APPLES

Price. same as Apple.

We have found this one of the most profitable of tree fruits. Will grow anywhere plums will, bear big loads every year, nothing bothers the fruit, gets ripe in June, makes the finest jelly, jam, preserves. These will take the place of plums to a great extent after they are known. This fruit should be planted 100 trees per acre, the tree bears two or three bushels to the tree at five and six years. I am offering two varieties.

FLORENCE. Gets ripe in June. Bears very abundantly. Trees bear second year after setting. The best of all crabs. For preserves and jelly.

TRANSCENDENT. July. Makes a very fine tree. Good for shade. Bears a heavy crop after trees get old. On deep sands this tree will make a shade tree that cannot be beaten for beauty. Preserves, cooking.

The Peach

DON'T Crowd your peach trees on your land and they will bear more regularly for you. I like them set from twenty-five to thirty feet apart each way. The peaches I list below are described in order of ripening, as near as possible.

Price Standard Varieties Peaches

	1	3	12	25	50	100
6 Inch			.84	1.40	2.70	5.40
1 to 2 ft.	.15	.40	1.32	2.60	4.35	8.00
2 to 3 ft.	.20	.55	1.97	3.40	6.50	12.75
3 to 4 ft.	.30	.85	3.10	5.95	11.00	21.00
4 to 5 ft.	.50	1.35	5.25	10.00	18.00	31.00
5 to 6 ft.	.60	1.75	6.50	10.75	20.25	38.75

Price Golden Gem, King Solomon, Indian, Surprise, Salberta.

	1	3	10
2 to 3 ft.	.40	1.15	3.50
3 to 4 ft.	.60	1.55	4.50

MAYFLOWER. Positively the earliest peach in the world. Makes a very good tree, and bears a lot of peaches. The peaches are red and are fine quality for such an early peach. A very profitable peach to plant for market.

BEST JUNE. Doing well around San Antonio, and along a hundred miles from the coast. Light color, red cheek, fruit large, delicious prolific. I get lots of orders for this peach.

EARLY WHEELER. This peach is proving to be one of the greatest money makers of all peaches. It is an early peach, and at the same time a canning peach. But its immense size and high color is what makes it sell better than all other peaches. A market and canning peach.

HIELY. Two weeks ahead of Elberta; large creamy white with red cheek. Freestone. Wonderful reports are being sent out about this peach. Sure bearer. Great for market.

THE LEONA PEACH. Large as Elberta and a few days earlier. Bears

very abundantly. In some places Leona is regarded the best of yellow peaches. Your orchard will not be complete without Leona. Canning and market.

ROCHESTER. The trees of this are like a willow and easily bent. Bears a big crop of peaches every year. The peaches are medium size, the seeds are very small—nearly as small as a plum seed. The most delicious peach I have in my orchard at this time. Selected as the best eating peach by everyone. Yellow clear seed. June—eating, market.

LATE ELBERTA. (Augbert.) Two weeks later than Elberta, equally as good a bearer, but otherwise like Elberta. A good peach to plant to follow Elberta. Just gives you a big Elberta peach when other people are out of this variety. August 15. Canning, market.

JAPAN DWARF. A dwarf growing peach that is also proving good in the South. Free, red meat. Market, canning.

RED BIRD PEACH. I thought for years this was the same peach as Wheeler, but I now have them growing side by side. It is really a better peach than the Wheeler. The seeds do not split open and it is a few days later than the Wheeler. It hauls better and is a fine companion to go with Wheeler.

EARLY ROSE. This peach will supersede Ark. Traveler. It is so much better. I have had this peach in bearing in my orchard for about 5 years and it never fails. For two or three years I have thought of listing it in my catalog and I have been contemplating planting an orchard of it. It is the finest of all medium early peaches. I like the tree to begin with; it makes a pretty round tree, the limbs are long and slender, the leaves are steely blue instead of light green. The peaches will not blow off and seldom ever have any worms in them. It is a cling and invariably sets too big a crop of peaches. The peaches are right bright red. You will say it is the most beautiful peach you ever saw. Unless the peaches are thinned it will bear entirely too much but it is easier to take peaches off trees than to put them on. The quality of Early Rose is simply delicious. You can't get a man to even sample other peaches in your orchard if he ever starts in on Early Rose. The skin is tough and you can haul it to distant markets. The seeds do not split open. It ripens in June, a few days after the Early Wheeler. Market, canning and preserving.

EARLY ELBERTA. Also called Mottled Beauty. As large as the very largest Elberta, about three weeks earlier. Comes on at a time when there is plenty of moisture in the soil to make big peaches. Nearly round, yellow and mottled, a little like the old fashioned Indian. A very showy peach and extra quality. One of the very best of all market peaches. A good sure bearer, being boosted all over the country. June 20; market and canning.

THE SOUTH HAVEN. About two weeks before Elberta. Not quite so large but looks exactly like Elberta. Comes right on after the Early Rose peach. The very best quality of all peaches. Freestone. Far ahead of the Mamie Ross as a market peach. It must be harder in bud than any other peach as I have had it to bear when everything around it was killed by frost. It is now classed as one of the very finest peaches and very desirable. These new varieties of peaches are scarce right now; people have nearly quit lots of the old varieties and good fruit never was in a greater demand. June 25. Cooking and eating.

THE NEW ZEALAND PEACH. The claim is now being made that Luther Burbank originated this peach, but the original trees came from New Zealand and were introduced by the Federal Department of Agriculture. It gets ripe in July. Medium size, yellow free-stone, looks like Elberta but very juicy and sweet. A wonderful bearer and a good canner. Seems to get by frost and cold winds as well as any peach in our orchard. A leading peach in New Zealand if not the standard. We will not have any trees over three feet in height.

Small June Bud Peach Trees. These will run about twelve inches high. If well taken care of and not allowed to sprout below the place where budded will make fine trees. Some people buy them and line out a year then set in orchard. It takes them from one to two years longer than the big trees to bear. The way to tell a good tree is not always how tall it is, but how thick through at the ground it is. The short thick plant naturally has more vitality than the long spindling one.



ELBERTA PEACHES

BELLE OF GEORGIA. Another big cream and crimson peach. An excellent shipper and luscious when ripe. Canning.

MINNIE STANFORD. One of the most beautiful peaches. Great golden cling peach that is a sure bearer. Long keeper. Also called Elberta Cling. Some sell trees of this variety at \$2 each. I make my regular price on them. Ripe August 15. Market and canning.

MAMIE ROSS. White with red cheek. Nearly Freestone. Good quality when well ripened, though not as good as Early Rose. Can't be hauled very far. The redeeming trait with the Mamie Ross is that it will bear when others fail. Owing to the fact that the Early Rose is a better peach in every way it will supersede the Mamie Ross. Eating.

J. H. HALE. Larger than Elberta, gets ripe at the same time. Fine for canning. Great big golden balls. I have had this peach in my orchard for several years. The peaches will stay on trees for days after ripening,

ELBERTA. Large yellow with red cheek. Ripe usually last of July. The great market peach. Fine quality, grown in the South. Trees bear for many years. Growing Elberta peaches has made many men rich. Elberta is the most popular of its season. I have the finest strain. Market, eating.

PALLAS. Another South Texas and coast country peach. Medium white, deliciously sweet, ripe in July. Eating.

thus making them a very desirable market peach. Good shipper. Market and canning.

THE GOLDEN GEM PEACH. There is a colony of people in Ohio that have been breeding a line of peaches every since the Revolutionary War, or one hundred and fifty years. They have been saving the seed out of the very best peaches and as a result we have the Golden Gem Peach. When you see this peach you will realize at once that it is something out of the ordinary. The fruit is well distributed over the tree. The peach is a yellow cling as large as Elberta with rather small seed and of the very finest quality. This makes a canning peach that so far is unequalled. Stands drouth, gets ripe in August and can be canned with less sugar than any other peach. Its size and red and yellow make it one of our finest market peaches. You will certainly like the Golden Gem for market or home. They will keep several days off the tree. Canning and market.

WHITE HEATH. Also called White English. Very large pure white. September. One of the finest of all fall peaches. We raised some here in Erath county last year that were simply perfection.

GENERAL LEE or ROBERT LEE. Large white cling. A peach that makes every year. Gets ripe about the first of August. It seems that this peach always escapes frost. Market and eating.

OLD MIXON CLING. The juiciest and best flavored white cling-stone peach; of very large size and best bearing qualities. Eating.

KING SOLOMON. The original tree of this peach is now seventy-five years old and still bearing. The young trees outgrow all other peach trees. The King Solomon stands drouth. Big yellow peach with a little red. Flesh yellow and very sweet. Cling. One of the best of all peaches. Trees get very large. Last of August. Canning, market.

THE OLD-FASHIONED INDIAN PEACH. I have the old-fashioned Indian peach that gets ripe in August. It makes a fine growing light green tree and the peaches get ripe and fall off the trees and lie in the grass and leaves for several days. And then they have a taste fit for a king. August; market cooking.

SALBERTA. Being very much boosted under a little different name. Very large. We have grown them

larger even than the J. H. Hale. Extra quality and ripe the last of August. Free-stone. The trees have been on the market for several years but since it has gotten to bearing is creating quite a sensation. Market and eating.

STINSON OCTOBER. White cling peach that gets ripe in October. The Surprise is much better.

In addition to the above peaches we have: Globe Yellow, late free. New Prolific, August, Yellow free, fine. Orange Cling. Yellow September. Stump of the World. White late, free. An old old peach. Alexander. White, early.

THE SURPRISE. It hardly looks possible that there is a peach as large as Elberta as good to eat and can as Elberta and gets ripe in October. It really makes a better canning peach than Elberta because the flesh is snow white and it is closer grained than Elberta and is a cling. A big white, delicious cling that gets ripe just about frost. Bears very abundantly; the fruit all right in the middle of the tree. Surprise will be one of the greatest of all commercial fruits. The peach that will win the prizes at the fall fairs. Market and canning.

NECTARINES. I have several that were brought to America by the department of agriculture. Flaming red. A peach with no fuzz. Makes an extra good canned fruit. Worms are bad after Nectarines. If you have one tree in your orchard it will get all the worms.

Several years ago the Federal Government sent out thousands of trees for nurserymen to test. These trees from China, New Zealand, Australia, Spain and other countries. I got dozens of these different trees. I do not claim to have originated them—they were sent to me. There are some of the Nectarines that were very beautiful and I expect to list them. There is one peach that is claimed to be the biggest peach in the world. But like all other oversize things it is soft and easily killed by frost. The Surprise Peach is one that I list in my catalog also the Methley Plum. Later I expect to propagate some more of the peaches and nectarines.

The Plum

I HAVE now in bearing on my place more than six acres of plums. Many of the trees do not pay well. I am offering only the kinds that I know are good. Plums should be set about twenty feet apart. The trees will be better if the rows alternate with different kinds. Do not set solid blocks of one kind if you expect to get most out of your plum orchard. They like a shallow clay soil. On a hill is good for plums. If you like to raise chickens you can have an acre of plums in your chicken yard. In planting my plum orchard unless I knew a variety was very fine the fact that it bloomed late and was a sure bearer has been the first consideration with me.

	1	3	12	25	50	100
1 to 2 ft	.15	.35	1.20	2.30	4.15	8.10
2 to 3 ft.	.25	.70	2.44	4.48	8.50	15.75
3 to 4 ft.	.35	1.00	3.26	6.50	12.50	24.50
4 to 5 ft.	.45	1.20	4.30	8.50	16.00	31.00

**Plums Should Be Planted From
18 to 25 feet apart.**

BRUCE. The Bruce Plum originated out in West Texas where the winds blow. It makes a thrifty wiry tree that is not subject to diseases. The plums do not blow off and do not as a rule get worms in them. The plums are early, very large brilliant red. We thought last season that this plum was right up at the top. I get letters from people who say they can't decide what plums they want. Yes, and if you were in an orchard of the different kinds it would still be hard to decide. It is hard for me to decide. The Bruce plum when you first come to it with its great clusters of brilliant red plums looks like a Radiance Rose. And it is tolerable good to eat. Then we come to the Shiro, an immense tree with bushels of yellow plums, clear yellow, and juice as sweet as sugar, then you can go to the Endicott trees with their nearly black plums that never blow off, then to the Methley with its beautiful tree and purple plums that have flesh as red as a Halbert watermelon and as tender and sweet. Oh yes, it is hard to decide, and I reserve the right in this fruit business to change my opinion. You have just got to decide after years of study. It depends on what you want the fruit for. Bruce is good for market, cooking or jelly.



BURBANK

THE METHLEY PLUM. Claimed by the Texas Experiment Station to be the only perfect plum. The trees grow fine, a symmetrical tree that is pretty enough to adorn any front lawn. The plums are purple, not hardly red enough to attract attention at first. The flesh of this plum is deep pink. Watermelon pink we call it. No trouble to sell such plums but if you have only a few trees the wife will want to cook them all. The quality is simply delightful.

I notice that some parties are now selling Methley under a different name and claim that it originated in California. They sell the trees for four dollars each. I am setting new trees every year and would not think of setting an orchard of some of the old kinds. This is the reason you will find lots of new fruits advertised in my catalog. Some of the old varieties were easily propagated and the trees can be sold for a song but they will never pay any one.

BOTAN. Of the Japanese family of plums. Tree upright; the plums are bright red. Fine eating and an all-purpose plum. However, the trees fail on some kinds of soil. June 10.

BURBANK. Another Japanese plum. Makes a sprawling tree that is hard to get around. The plums are large, fine cooking; bears the heaviest crops. Some say they bear themselves to death in a few years, but if they are planted in good soil will live 100 years. I get wonderful samples of this plum from all over the state, certainly fine. June 20. Market, and preserves.

AMERICA. All orchardists brag on the America plum. Makes a nice tree. Plums are yellow at first, then turn red. Some are planting whole orchards of America. This is now the Elberta among plums. Sure bearer, stands drouth. Good shipper. I really sell more America plum trees than any other. You cannot make a mistake to plant it. June 20. Market, jelly and preserves.

WICKSON. A pure Japanese plum. Trees upright. Plums very large free-stone. Well known. July. Market, and canning.

AUGUST RED PLUM. A few years ago we listed a plum called August Red but had dropped it from our catalog. The last two seasons, at least one hundred people have written from the plains of Texas and other sections in the west calling for August Red. They say it is one of the finest if not the finest plum that had ever been grown in the West. It is the same kind of tree as the Golden Beauty and the plums are of the same flavor and get ripe in August like Golden Beauty. But the plum is twice or three times as big as the Golden Beauty and ruby red. They send me samples from out in that country that are as large as peaches and certainly one of the most beautiful of all fruits. You have been wanting a big plum like the Golden Beauty and you have it ex-

cept this one is red. Fine for preserves, jelly and cooking. Blooms one month after Japanese Plums. August.

GOLD. Tree a round, symmetrical grower. The plums are deep yellow about ten days before ripe, then turn red. Nothing prettier than a bucket of Gold plums. Their looks will sell them on any market. However, America is just as pretty and about ten days earlier. Plant some Gold to follow America. July 10. Market, and preserves, jelly.

ENDICOTT OR MAMMOTH GOLD PLUM. In Endicott I believe we have one of the real prize plums. In the first place a fruit must have a large tree to bear big crops. Endicott certainly has this, a tree that never shows any disease of any kind. Mr. Cockerell of Mills country has trees that must be twenty-five feet high and told me that he had sold fifteen dollars worth of plums from a single tree. The plums are apple shaped, red and very sweet. If planted in an orchard with other plums the limbs will have ropes of plums on them. I am offering the plum grower this season the very best line of plums I have ever offered and Endicott is right at the top.

SANTA ROSA PLUM. The tree of this wonderful plum is upright, vase shaped. The plums are among the largest of all plums and deep ruby red. I am hearing good reports from this plum all over the state. It gets ripe about July 10th and will please all who plant it, bears very abundantly. One man who has an orchard of it says you can't say too many good things for Santa Rosa. Market, preserving and jelly.

POOLES PRIDE PLUM. Nice symmetrical tree and the trees live to be very old. I got lots of orders for this plum from West Texas where they have been growing it for many years. Always escapes frost and does not blow off the trees. Does best on moist sandy land. I have the best strain to be found. Market, preserving and jelly.



Four Year Old Plum Orchard. Paid Owner \$100.00 Per Acre.

SHIRO. About the first of June. Makes a very large tree. The plums are light yellow and often mistaken for the Gage plums. Very sweet. If the weather is dry Shiro plums will hang on the trees for many days after getting ripe. The plums are very large. Good eating right off the tree. The Shiro and Endicott plum trees will live twenty five or thirty years. I have about twenty in my orchard that were set out in 1900 and they are still thrifty and bearing big crops. The tree seems to do very poorly the first years set but comes out and bears better than any other plum tree.

GOLDEN BEAUTY PLUM. Does especially well in West Texas and at the Panhandle. September. Blooms out late. Small yellow. Preserves and for jelly.

OPATA. One-year old trees set fruit buds freely. No. 1 trees transplanted will bear the next year. This variety is a cross between the Sand Cherry and the Gold Plum, a very large plum, for which \$3,000 was paid

when first introduced. The tree resembles the plum in its habit and growth. The fruit is one inch or more in diameter; small pit. It is a dark purplish red, with blue bloom, flesh is green and firm; flavor pleasant, partakes of the rich sweetness of the Gold Plum. It is excellent for eating out of the hand as well as for table and cooking purposes.

HANSKA. This is a cross between the native plum and the fine fragrant Apricot Plum of China. The fruit is splendid for eating out of the hand, and when cooked retains the Apricot flavor. The size of the fruit is about one and one-half inches in diameter. The color of the fruit when ripe is bright red, with a heavy blue bloom, flesh is firm, yellow, with good keeping quality and very fragrant. It begins to bear the second year. Its value for preserves will make it popular and desirable everywhere. There is a tremendous demand for this variety, and we have been unable to meet the demand to date. Ripens in June.

SAPA. This is a member of a new race of plums. The trees do not get over four feet high, but stay right on the ground. They will bear the second year after planting and sometimes the first year. The plums are a peculiar blue color. The flesh is wine colored. They are a very fine jelly and cooking plum. The frost never gets the crop. They sell good after people once learn them. The trees come from the nursery crooked as they can be, but if you set them you are sure to like Sapa and you will have plums quicker than you ever gathered plums from your trees before. June. Cooking, and market.

WANETA. Makes a fine tree in the nursery and fine in the orchard. Fruit bright red, heart shape. June.

RED WING. Very large, red, free-stone, peels like a peach. Quality very good. Hardy.

ZUMBRA. Larger than Compass. Black when ripe. Green flesh. Makes excellent sauce.

ST. ANTHONY. Slightly larger than Zumbra. Good quality. Ripens late.

COMPASS CHERRY PLUM. A nice orchard tree. Bears the second year after being set. A cross between a cherry and a plum. Wine colored fruit. This tree is giving satisfaction everywhere, but in countries subject to late frost is proving very fine. You will sure like it. June.

Should one variety of fruit be planted in a solid block?

It is better to have enough of one kind so you can load trucks and attract attention. Any man with just a few peaches or any other kind of fruit usually lets it waste. But you need to plant your orchard so it will pollenate. This does not apply to peaches except the J. H. Hale, but it is such a big question that I am writing considerable about it. All apple trees are inclined to be self sterile and will not bear if planted alone. Delicious is almost entirely self sterile except in the most favored location. You might plant one hundred acres of Delicious apple trees all in a block and never get a bushel of apples. Some of the northern nurseries and planters have known of this trait of the Delicious for years, but have for some reason kept it a secret and have caused the loss of many thousand dollars. As far as I know I am the only nurseryman giving you this information. If you plant an orchard of

Delicious then plant about every fifth row several other kinds so one kind at least will bloom with the Delicious. By planting this way your Delicious apples trees will simply break down with apples and come into bearing early. Just one tree of Maidens Blush will pollenate a dozen Delicious trees and the Maidens Blush will bear big crops of apples. Don't let anyone make you believe that he has a Delicious tree that will pollenate itself, for it will not; and a man or nursery that will claim they will do it, either will cheat you or is just plain old ignorant. I will also add that there are many kinds of plums and apricots that are self sterile. Remember, the pollen of fruit trees is sticky and does not blow as some think, but is carried by bees and other insects. If it is wet and cold at blooming time the bees can not fly far and a cold wet spring will often cause a short fruit crop. It is a good idea to have a hive of bees in your orchard.

Don't let anyone persuade you to dig up good trees before they even bear, no matter whom you buy them from. I understand there is a nursery in the north and one in Tennessee that send out instructions to their agents, telling them how to persuade people to dig up good trees and plant their trees. One man dug up two hundred and eighty Elbertas and left twenty. He paid two prices for trees to set in their place and now says if he had kept his Elbertas they would have paid for the land in 1929. Another man in West Texas, where the Wheeler Peach does so well, ordered five hundred trees from me. An agent came along and persuaded him to cancel part of the Wheeler order and buy some trees they had. The man is going to buy four hundred more Wheeler trees from me and says he never wants to see the agent that persuaded him to change the order. Of course, there are lots of trees that are worthless and need digging up, but don't listen to some irresponsible agent that has an axe to grind. Don't dig up your trees before they bear. Get advice from someone that knows trees before you dig up a young orchard. This advice may look unnecessary to some, but it happens so often that I just had to give it.

The Pear

I HAVE Been growing pears continually for thirty years. My pear orchard never fails to pay a profit. I now grow more pears in my nursery than probably any other two nurseries in the State of Texas. I take pleasure this year in offering some of the best pear trees I have ever grown. I have been supplying the nurseries over the state with pear trees and the big catalog merchandise companies with pear trees to send out to their customers, but this year I decided to reduce my prices and give my retail customers the benefit. Now is the time to set that pear orchard. You cannot buy any better pear trees than I have. I am often asked the best pear to set. I will answer the Keiffer for market is my first choice. Leconte is second and Garber third.

EXCEPT DOUGLAS.

	1	3	12	25	50	100
1 to 2 ft.	.15	.40	1.50	2.75	5.25	10.00
2 to 3 ft.	.20	.50	1.75	3.25	6.25	12.00
3 to 4 ft.	.30	.75	2.90	5.80	11.50	22.00
4 to 5 ft.	.40	1.05	4.20	8.40	16.00	30.00

THE DOUGLAS PEAR

	.25	.60	2.25	4.50	8.25	16.00
1 to 2 ft.	.25	.60	2.25	4.50	8.25	16.00
2 to 3 ft.	.35	1.05	3.75	7.50	14.00	28.00
3 to 4 ft.	.40	1.05	4.00	8.00	15.50	30.00

Look at Our Low Prices.

THE KOONCE PEAR. Also called the Sugar Pear. Small but bears lots of pears. First of July. Makes a good tree that seldom blights.

PINEAPPLE PEAR. Tree of very rapid growth. Free from disease. This pear is being advertised all over the South. Gets ripe in August. Large yellow. Fine for cooking.

LECONTE. Makes a fine thrifty growing tree. Never fails to bear. I have never seen a tree blight. Pear fine for eating raw. Gets ripe in August. For years we thought we could not grow the Leconte pear on account of blight. You can now grow it all over the South. A very fine pear.

THE GARBER. The trees grow very large. Have long willowy branches pretty for a yard tree. The pears are large, rather short or nearly round. Very fine quality. Fine for canning. Gets ripe in August. Will hang on trees many days after ripe.

Our Pear trees are grafted and budded on the Japan pear seedlings. These seed come from the dry parts of Japan and have the power to penetrate dry hard soil. Trees budded on the French pear have apparently a big root system but they throw too much sap into your pear trees early in the spring and cause blight. Then when the hot summer comes they cannot stand the dry weather. By all means unless you intend to irrigate get your trees budded on the Japan root system. They make a regular growth and your trees do not have a tendency to blight. We are the largest growers of Pear trees in the south.



Owing to the fact I have received dozens of letters asking about the Douglas Pear I have decided to list it in my catalog. The Douglas Pear never has been known to blight. It bears very quickly, often the second year after setting. It is fine quality and gets ripe along in the fall. It is large high colored and is one of the best pears ever found for yard planting or anywhere one just wants a tree or two and does not have much room. It can never, it seems, take the place of our Keiffer but if you want something for home use Douglas is the pear. It blooms late and bears a nice crop every year. Reports say it is fine in West Texas and South.

THE KEIFFER PEAR.

These grow very large, seldom or never blight and live to be very old. This is the great preserving pear of the South. The trees will stand lots of neglect and rough treatment and bear immense loads of fruit. This pear is often called the Pear of Plenty. You can plant a pear tree in any odd place and rest assured that it will always pay for its room. The Keiffer comes into bearing very quickly, and it is no unusual thing to find trees that bear fifteen bushels of fruit to the season.

Plant a Keiffer pear orchard. When the seeds in the pear turn black gather the pears and handle them carefully to not bruise. Put in a barn or cellar out of the sunlight. They will ripen into the most delicious of all fruits. I see Keiffer pears shipped from California and sold for five cents each. You can do just as well with them and make a small fortune off a Keiffer pear orchard. They are a very profitable fruit to plant.

THE DOUGLAS PEAR. Blight Proof. The Douglas Pear in most cases bears the next year after planting. The quality, far superior to any in the country and blight resisting power of the Douglas makes it easily the "PEER OF PEARS."

BARTLETT. The pear of quality. The trees sometimes blight even under the best conditions, but if you are willing to fight the blight here is the pear supreme.



KEIFFER PEAR TREE. Fifteen bushels of pears were gathered from this tree at one time. They sold on the ground at 75c per bushel, a pretty low price but even at that fifty trees per acre would be pretty good money.

THE DIXIE PEAR. (Renamed Honey Dew by some.) The tree of the Dixie Pear is a very rapid grower. The branches are long and willowy, and are not easily broken but bend to the ground with its great loads of beautiful yellow pears. The pear does not have to be ripened like the Keiffer but is crisp and juicy right off the trees. Some people prefer them to eat raw to the best peaches. Where known it will sell at the highest price. The pears are as large as the Keiffer, but not so long, will not keep as well as the Keiffer but you can sell them for eating right off the trees

The Cherry

One of the most delicious of all fruits. Make the best pies and the fruit gets ripe early. A cherry pie is a thing of joy. I am glad to say that I have found we can grow cherries on deep sand here in the south by keeping the bodies of the trees short so they will be shaded. Also you must plant two or three or even four different kinds so as to have pollination. They grow cherries in a great deal warmer countries than we have. Make the limbs put out close to the ground and plant several varieties. Properly cared for a cherry tree will live many years.

	1	3	12	25	50	100
1 to 2 ft.	.20	.55	2.00	4.00	7.50	14.00
2 to 3 ft.	.35	.90	3.00	5.00	9.50	18.00
3 to 4 ft.	.50	1.20	4.00	6.00	11.50	22.00



Wragg Cherry

NEW CENTURY. Nearly black. Fair quality. Productive. Tree good grower.

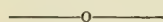
ENGLISH MORRELO. Fair size. Blackish red. Juicy, good.

MAY DUKE. Large Red Juicy, Rich.

EARLY RICHMOND. Medium dark red, juicy, acid. A good bearer. Bearing well on the plains and every where cherries do well.

MONTMORENCY. Large red productive. Later than Richmond. Fine.

WRAGG. Hardy, vigorous and productive. Dark red. It is proving a good bearer here where we did not think cherries would do so well. They write from the plains that it bears great loads and is the finest of all cherries



GUARANTEE

I have given my careful and constant attention to each step in the propagation of all stock listed in my catalog, especially to the selection of the budding wood and to the various budding processes, so that ALL VARIETIES CAN BE DEPENDED ON TO BE NOT ONLY HIGH GRADE QUALITY BUT TRUE TO NAME. This we guarantee by replacement or refund the money (either to be at our option) should error creep in.

Our stock has all been inspected and every package we ship will have certificate of State Nursery Inspector showing freedom from diseases.

Our expert packing insures safe delivery of your trees. We pack trees so they will keep from ten days to two months, owing to how far they have to go. Remember I guarantee every bundle I send out, no matter how far away you live.

The Japanese Persimmon

The Japanese Persimmon is as near a perfect food from the vegetable kingdom as milk is from the animal kingdom. But the persimmon has the advantage. You have no chance to catch any disease eating persimmons. As a landscape tree there is no other tree that is prettier than the persimmon with its great tropical leaves then its golden yellow fruits. If you employ a landscape gardener see that he sets one or two Eureka persimmon trees. They will be the feature of your landscape plan. If planted on a lawn every passerby will stop and gaze with admiration. The Japanese persimmon never fails to bear. We have been growing them now thirty years and have only had two light crops. At all other times the trees bore to capacity. The fruits sell good, as people learn the great food value of this fruit the demand is going to be difficult to supply. They can be kept for a long time after gathering. It is easy to keep them until February in a cool place and all the year on storage.

	1	3	12	25	50	100
1 to 2 ft	.30	.75	2.90	5.80	11.00	21.50
2 to 3 ft.	.40	1.05	4.00	8.00	15.50	30.00
3 to 4 ft	.45	1.25	4.75	9.50	18.00	33.00
4 to 5 ft	.55	1.50	6.00	12.00	23.00	45.00

The Japanese Persimmon will not deceive you by growing a few years and then failing. The trees are easy to get to grow on land that suits them but if the land does not suit them they will not even put out leaves or if they do they will be dead by summer. If you try them a couple of times on a place on your farm move to another place and maybe they will live.

They are planted twenty feet apart or 108 trees per acre. A five year old tree will produce two bushels of fruit worth from two to three fifty per bushel. They will not grow if planted in loose soil, so that if you want to plant them on a terrace wait until the terrace has settled a year, they bear in two or three years.

EUREKA. Here is a Japanese hybrid persimmon that originated on my place. I have sold thousands of the trees. It makes a very symmetrical growth, the leaves being very large. The fruit is large tomato shaped—the most beautiful of all persimmons, being deep red several days before ripe. You cannot plant anything finer. Has stood the cold in Missouri.

THE NEW FUYU PERSIMMON.
Grows large as Eureka and bears fine crops. Flesh yellow and you can eat this persimmon any time. Has no more draw about it even when half grown than an apple. One of the choicest of all persimmons, but will not grow as far North as Eureka. Should be planted near the coast.

HYAKUME. Large acorn-shaped. Not good as the others on account of lack of color.

TAMOPAN. This persimmon came from China. Every one has a ring around it. The tree grows very rapidly and makes a fine shade tree. It is said to grow seventy feet high in China. It is a good one to plant.

TANE NASHI. I know one at Handley, Texas, on a dry, rocky hill, that is a beauty, and was loaded with fruit nearly as large as teacups when I saw it in October. It was fine. Very large acorn shape.

THE EUREKA. A strain of the Japanese Persimmon that was grown from the seed. The seedlings were planted by me thirty two years ago. The old original tree is still bearing. The tree is a symmetrical grower. Has very large lively green leaves. No bug or insect bothers the fruit. Begin bearing at two years planted. The fruit is large orange or tomato shaped. Some of the fruit will get ripe in September but at that time the other will turn a golden yellow and remain on the trees until the last of October or up until the middle of November. When the weather begins to get cool the leaves will turn a lively red and in a few days begin to fall. They leave the tree covered with the golden yellow fruit. Soon after the leaves fall the fruit begins to turn red and get ripe. After the leaves fall is the time to gather and store the fruit. They are then mature. Be sure you get the genuine Eureka trees. Nurserymen have a habit of calling any persimmon they happen to have Eureka. Some people have been induced to plant orchards of persimmons under the impression that they had the Eureka Persimmon. The Eureka Persimmon is the best for market and the best for home use.

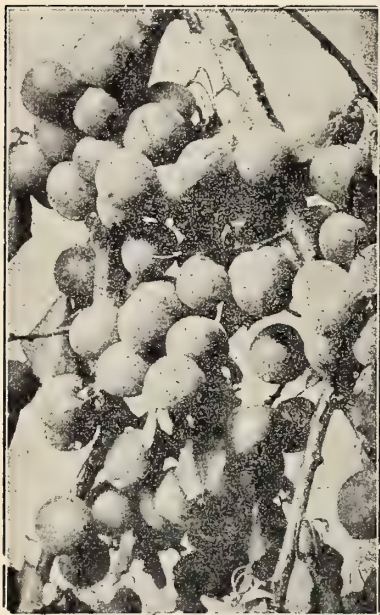


After the leaves are off the Eureka Persimmon Tree in the fall.

It is a waste of money to buy doubtful trees. This Persimmon is bearing as far north as New Jersey.

The Apricot

	1	3	12	25	50
2 to 3 ft.	.25	.70	2.32	4.20	8.35
3 to 4 ft.	.40	1.15	4.30	8.00	15.50
4 to 5 ft.	.50	1.45	5.15	9.00	17.50



THE CLUSTER. Nice tree and sure to bear. The fruit has objectionable fiber. The Little Sam is of the same type but better. I have so many better apricots than the Cluster I do not grow many trees of it.

NEW MOORPARK. One of the largest of all apricots and the strain that I have bears good. This apricot is as large as a peach, fine quality to can. Gets ripe about the fifteenth of June. Has extra large leaves and makes one of the finest of all shade trees. Over the south it has been for years when a nurseryman got an order for an apricot tree he would often send seedlings. No one knew the different kinds, in fact a few years ago it seemed there was only one kind and that the kind that never would bear. I have ordered apricot trees from all over the world. I soon found that there were apricots that would bear as regular as peaches. My expense finding good strains of apricots I hope will be valuable to my customers. You can now plant apricots with the assurance they will bear and be a valuable tree.

WILSON. Brought from China a few years ago. Very large, about the size of the Moorpark I offer. Trees thrifty growers and good bearers. Ornamental, long lived and useful.

HUNGARY BEST APRICOT. The scions of this apricot were brought from Hungary about twenty years ago. Likely the largest apricot in the world and one of the thriftiest growing trees. Is proving to be as regular to bear as any peach. High colored and the finest quality. The worms bother it very little.

EARLY GOLDEN. The earliest of all. Bright yellow with red cheek. Large leaves, thrifty tree. Bears nearly every year. Extra fine market.

THE LITTLE SAM APRICOT. Seems to be a seedling of the Cluster Apricot but does not have so much of the objectional fiber or strings. The trees are growing right on top of a chalky hill where it looks like no fruit tree would grow. I have been watching this tree for years and know it is a regular bearer, the fruit is medium size. You ought to plant a tree or two of the Little Sam.

ROYAL. Makes a big thrifty tree. The fruit is pale yellow. Quality is as fine as an apricot can be. The Royal does not bear regularly, but when it does bear it is so good that all others have to give it the right of way.

The Fig

IT Has long been thought that figs could not be raised in this part of Texas, but it has been found that they could be raised as far north as New York. Each plant makes from one to two gallons of figs a year. They are easily cultivated and are a sure crop. It must be remembered that my figs frost bite down to the ground every year and sprout up from the ground to bear. If they are given some winter protection so the plants will not kill, the above yield can be doubled. My fig plants will bear the year set.

Some people cut the Harrison and Magnolia and Hirtu Japan Figs down each November and pile trash, brush or any thing on the stubs in order to keep them from being injured by cold. Figs will keep forming on the Harrison until it gets too cold for them to grow. If the bushes are then bent over and these little figs protected they will continue growing in the early spring when the protection is removed. When the plants begin to grow in the early spring the first leaves will not have fruits but soon every leaf that comes out will put on a fig. Do not get the land too rich for them.

Prices on Figs; 50c each; \$4.00 per ten; \$35.00 per 100
Except Where Noted.

Description of Varieties

THE HARRISON FIG. Found in Tarrant county several years ago. The man who owned it said he got his first plant from Spain. The plant will put on figs by the time it is twelve inches high and even if killed by frost will come up and bear abundantly. Fruit is very large straw colored, one of the largest of all figs and extra quality. The first plant I saw had at least a bushel of ripe and green figs on it in August. 75c each. \$7.00 per 10. \$50.00 per 100.

MAGNOLIA. A rapid growing forked leaf fig. New set plants will bear the first year. Figs are large, straw colored. This, as well as my other varieties, will make a most delightful pot or house plant in the North. If set in the garden and given some winter protection they will be a delight to the grower and a curiosity to all who see them.

The fig is a mild laxative. The grower can get almost any price for fresh figs. Eat figs, and throw physics to the dogs. There's always space for a fig tree.

ISCHIA. A vigorous growing fig. Ornamental. The fruit is light green outside and bright inside. It has a delicious sweetness hard to describe.

HIRTU JAPAN FIG. Will bear in four months after planting. The small trees will be literally covered with dark blue or brown figs. This plant bears so very quickly and on such small plants that I sell lots of them in the North to grow in tubs. However, they will grow into very large trees.

CELESTE or CELESTIAL. A very hardy fig. Stands lots of cold and heat. One of the first of all figs to be planted in the South.

THE BROWN TURKEY FIG. Will stand zero weather. Figs are brown nearly black very sweet. This fig seldom gets frozen back but if it does it takes it some time to recover from the freeze. It does not bear on first year shoots like Harrison.



The lady is standing by a Magnolia Fig tree. This furnished two people with fresh figs from July until November and some extra for friends. The small picture shows a short section from the Harrison or Yellow Spanish Fig. This fig came to America about twenty years ago. And is delicious and a wonderful bearer.

CURRANTS—For Jellies and Pies

PALODURO CURRANTS: It is hard to tell whether this is better for a fruit or flower. A small shrub that bears great wreaths of golden flowers in the early spring. Later it is a mass of small black berries, often mistaken for huckleberries. Fine for jelly or pies. Plants, 35c each.

CHINESE DATE or JUJUBE

Makes a tall growing tree with light green leaves. Fine for shade and bears abundantly of brown fruit about the size of the little finger. Will make more chicken and hog feed than any other tree. It is interesting and a profitable tree to plant. Price. 50 cents each

Miscellaneous Plants and Trees

WINDBREAKS. Since we have cleared the timber off the wind has a clean sweep at our orchards. On cold nights the wind freezes the fruit and even later the sand blows against the trees so hard that the fruit often looks like hail had hit it. You can plant a row of poplars on the windy side. The sand nor winds do not affect them and they grow up straight and cause you to get a crop of fruit when your neighbor's fruit fails. To enable my customers to plant windbreaks I am growing some cheap Lombardy poplars. These

will run two or three feet high when shipped, \$7.00 per hundred, or 10 for \$1.25. Plant these about six feet apart and do not prune them, and they will form a solid wall in a few years, and will protect your field crops as well as fruit.

RUSSIAN MULBERRIES. These also make an excellent windbreak and bear big crops of berries in the early spring. They are seedlings. Price \$2.75 per hundred for 18 to 24 inch plants. The mulberry makes very lasting fence posts.

MULBERRIES

	1	3	10
3 to 4 ft.	.40	1.05	3.00
4 to 5 ft.	.65	1.80	5.00

Mulberries are too well known to growers of the Southwest to need description. If you raise chickens, be sure to plant a few Mulberry trees.

HICKS EVERBEARING. Fine grower; bears profusely.

ENGLISH. Large, black; excellent quality; earlier than Hicks.

GLENDALE GOOSEBERRY

This Goosberry was developed by the department of agriculture in an attempt to breed a Gooseberry that bears in the south. The plants grow eight or ten feet high and have borne as high as ten gallons of fruit. They will do well in the northwest part of Texas and Oklahoma. Plants 50c each.

FRESH FRUITS IN SEASON

During the summer we can fill orders for peaches, plums, grapes, persimmons, pears, apples and crab apples. Write for prices.

ITEMS NOT LISTED

If you want some special plant or tree not mentioned, in my catalog, write me, as I have many such items in my nursery, where the quantity is too limited to be listed.

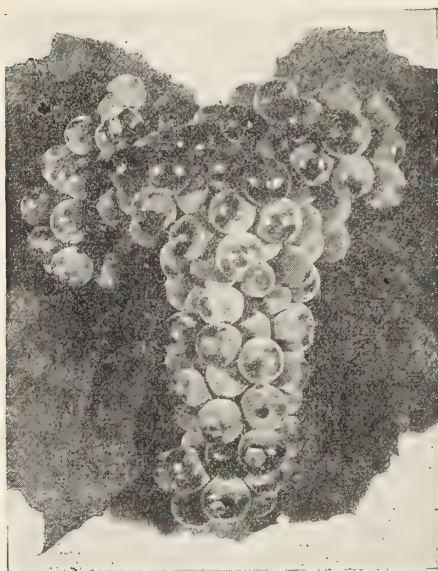
The Grape

THE Fruit dates back as far as time itself. In fact, it was one of the first fruits man ever knew. In Southern Europe the peasants practically live on grapes and black bread and they live longer than any other people. There have been more books written on grape culture than on all other fruits combined. All of us remember when we were boys and how we roamed the creeks hunting for wild grapes. Some people imagine grapes are hard to grow. They can be grown cheaper than any other fruit.

Prices on Grape Vines.

Niagara, Concord, Worden, Delaware, Goethe, Campbells Early, Moore's Early, each 15c; per 12, \$1.00; per 100, \$8.00.

Carman, Bailey, Marguerite, Virginia Dare, Champanel, American, 15c each, 12 for \$1.50, 100 for \$10.00.



CARMAN GRAPES. Notice how solid the bunches.

THE CARMAN GRAPE. Vines very thrifty, in fact, just as hardy as vines can be. The grapes are large and thick on the cluster. A cluster of these is solid nearly as a ball. Bears from one to two bushels per vine and the best eating grape I have ever seen. If you have been planting grapes that would not sell plant some Carman. They outsell anything else on the market.

The Carman grape begins to get ripe about August 10th and will hang on the vines after getting ripe for several days.

MOORE'S EARLY. One of the very earliest of all black grapes. Medium or large. Good quality and a wonderful bearer.

CHAMPANEL. Very large, early black, fine for black land. A very popular grape with juice men.

VIRGINIA DARE. Similar to a grape called Fern. Late, dark red with red juice. Vigorous grower. A bright sparkling juice and champagne is now made from this grape.

WORDEN. Large black grape. Seedling of Concord, but earlier, and all the grapes ripen at once. Succeeding fine in some parts of Texas.

THE BAILEY GRAPE. Gets ripe about July 20th. Large black, bunches often shouldered. The vines are not vigorous as Carman, but fine to plant, for a grape that gets ripe early.

THE DELAWARE GRAPE. The earliest of all grapes. Red; makes a very slender, weak growing vine. Should be planted seven or eight feet apart.

CHAMPION. Very early, in fact one of the earliest of all grapes. Large black. This grape has proved so successful in some places that I have decided to add it to my list. If you have the Champion grape you are sure to want more for the early market. Ships well, sells well.

The below grape plants, 20c each, \$1.75 per 10, \$12.50 per hundred.

VINEFERIA GRAPES. Last season and the season before we had so many calls for seedless grape vines that I am offering the European grapes for the first time.

THOMPSON SEEDLESS. This grape can be grown in many sections over the eastern states. In other places it fails. Vines vigorous, large golden yellow grapes, no seeds.

MUSCAT. Sweet, light yellow, late season; a standard in California. Fine where one irrigates. Takes dry climate.

MISSION. Has been grown for hundreds of years in the dry western country. Berries small, black, fine.

CONCORD. This grape is proving a better grape for the South than I thought. It gets ripe very late though there will be a few black grapes on a bunch by July 1st. Really ripe from 15th of August until September. Large black, thick hull. Fine for juice. Vine hardy. Good quality when well ripened. One big advantage is that birds do not bother it so badly.

EDNA. If you are prepared to spray your grapes Edna is one of the finest of all white grapes I grow. The vines are vigorous, the

grapes ripen late and are not bothered so badly by birds. The grapes are large clear white. I have seen bunches a foot long and single bunches weighing over a pound. This grape sells in any market and in competition with the finest grapes shipped from California. Truly a show grape.

It does well here for me and I recommend it to anyone living in a dry climate and wanting a fine table grape.

GROS. COLMAN. Large, round, one of the largest of all grapes. Does well around El Paso. A friend sent me a lug of these grapes two years ago that simply begged description. Can be grown in the dry regions of Southwest Texas, New Mexico and Arizona.

GOETHE GRAPE. Very large pink oblong grape. Gets ripe in the fall. My father raised this grape forty years ago. Never rots.

This is the nearest California grape we can raise where it rains a lot. Vine very vigorous grower. Extra good quality, in fact better than most of the California grapes.

SCUPPERNONG or MUSCADINE type of grapes. We set these grapes and build high frames for them to run on or go to the woods and cut a sapling, say six inches through. These are set in the ground like a fence post, not cutting any of the limbs off. This makes a fine thing for the Muscadine to run on and in a few years it will form an immense mound of vines. The vines do not require pruning and a single vine will bear fifty gallons of grapes. The plants should be set at least thirty feet apart. We have ours thirty and now believe they should be thirty five on deep rich soil I say 40 feet now. If my vines keep growing, I may say 50 feet next year. The Scuppernong grape is the most



Scuppernong Grape on Frame; Never Pruned; 50 Gallons to Vine

delicious of all grapes. They make the finest jelly, preserves, juice and wine of any grape found. They do not bear in clusters and the grapes are picked like plums. I thought for years this grape would only grow in the East but now find it will grow in any deep moist sand. The birds nor bees do not bother the grapes and they never rot. These grapes are doing fine around Abilene, Texas. The Muscadine or Scuppernong grape absolutely has to have a male vine near it to bear. One male vine to twenty or thirty bearing vines is enough if rightly placed. Every fruit grower should have a few Muscadine grapes. They are easily grown and sell well on the market. Are good to preserve, jelly, etc.

SCUPPERNONG—JAMES—THOMAS
PRICES: Two-year plants, 50c each; \$4.00 per 10; \$35.00 per 100.

SCUPPERNONG. The best known of its family. Large bronze fruit, sweet pulpy flesh. Bears abundantly.

JAMES. Produces the largest fruit Black, very juicy and sweet.

THOMAS. Fruit medium size; dark red, very juicy. Excellent for making grape juice.

Male Muscadine vines 50c each.

QUINCE

This fruit will grow most anywhere. The trees are rather small shrubs. However, I have seen some as high as ten feet. They make even finer preserves than pears

I have only one variety—the Orange. Large, yellow. Prices of trees, 25c each. Only small trees,

The Berry

THE YOUNG OR AULO BERRY.

This new berry is a cross between the Logan and the Austin Dewberry. The berry originated in Louisiana. It is the berry it seems Luther Burbank dreamed about. About 12 years ago Mr. Burbank ordered a few of every berry plant I listed in my catalog. He was making crosses and trying to get a cross between the Logan and some other berry. But his dream never came true. The Young Berry is probably the most remarkable berry in the world. It has the flavor of the Logan Berry and is the biggest of all berries. It is mild and sweet.

Strawberries are good but you want some sugar and cream with them. The Young Berry, it seems, lacks nothing. It is just as good as a fruit can be. You can eat them right off the vine.

Price of plants: 10c each; 95c per 12; \$3.85 per hundred.

THE EARLY WONDER BERRY.

This now famous berry was found near my home thirty years ago. At that time I had the Dallas Blackberry and thought it was pretty good but when I saw the patch of these berries I knew I had never seen their equal before nor to be honest I have never seen anything as fine since. The vines were bending down with great luscious berries and every one an extra large berry. They are as large as Dewberries and stand up like Blackberries. They have very small seed and are extra quality. The fact that several parties have gotten this berry and renamed it proves that it is a good berry. But in buying the Early Wonder be sure and get the genuine then you will have something that cannot be equaled at its time of ripening. During the last few years I have been shipping berry plants all over the world and have had stacks of letters telling me that the Early Wonder was the best blackberry. Sometimes people grumble at other



The Auloberry from the first to the middle of June

kinds I send but I have never had a complaint that the Early Wonder did not live up to all I say about it and more. You will have the most delightful blackberries you ever saw when you plant it. It has the old wild flavor that the berries had that we gathered off the creeks many years ago at the same time it is the most prolific of all berries. Second early. 10c each; \$2.25 per 100; \$21.00 per 1000.

AUSTIN DEWBERRY: The practical berry grower, who grows berries to supply a home market, needs fine berries from the very first of the season to the last. To supply an abundance of berries after Early Wonder is gone I know nothing better than the Austin Dewberry. The plants are fine growers and the berries very large. I have seen Austin berries nearly as large as a small hen egg. In South Texas they grow this berry to ship, but I consider it a local market berry. W. J. Schultz, a local planter of Brown County, Texas, says this berry never fails to pay a hundred dollars per acre for his local market, but, of course, in our small western towns, our local markets are limited. 10c each, 75c for 12. \$1.50 for 100, \$12.50 for 1,000.

AUSTIN THORNLESS DEWBERRY: While the strain of the Austin I have been selling for years has very few thorns, this one is absolutely thornless. The plants grow about like the common Austin, but you do not need gloves to pick them. Gets ripe the same time as the old Austin. Price of plants, 10c each, 75c per dozen, \$3.85 per hundred.

THE M'DONALD BERRY. I have sold thousands of these plants and they are popular everywhere. McDonald is a very early berry, often having ripe berries in a month after it blooms. The berries are firm and will keep many days, making it a good shipper. The blooms are self sterile and must be pollinated. Early Wonder is the best berry to plant near it. When properly pollinated it will bear as high as twelve quarts to the plant. Nearly all the berries on a plant get ripe at once. Price of plants same as Early Wonder.

MERCEREAU or TREE BLACKBERRY. Needs deep drouth resisting land. The plants get from three to five feet high on good land. Grows up straight and limbs out like a tree and for this reason is called a Tree Blackberry. The berries grow in clusters as many as twenty five in a cluster. Good quality and extra good to can as it does not cook up. In this county it gets ripe in July. Bears very abundantly on land that suits it. One of our best berries. The plants are hard to propagate and will always be scarce. Each 15c, 3 for forty cents, per dozen \$1.20; per hundred \$5.



CORY THORNLESS. A California variety. The vines are entirely thornless and inclined to run. The berries will grow two inches long but very poor quality except to cook. Fruits scattering on the vine. Grown in Texas where we can grow so much better berries only as a curiosity. Plants 25c each.

STRAWBERRIES

I am only offering three varieties of strawberry plants. These are the best of all strawberries:

BLAKEMORE STRAWBERRY: Sent out a few years ago by the Federal Government and claimed to be one of the very best of all strawberries. The plants are thrifty growers and seem to stand the summer drouths well. High colored and keep well.

The greatest feature I find about it is that the berries run large and nearly all the same size. You will like this berry. 25 plants, 75c; 50 plants, \$1.00; 100 plants, \$1.50; 1000 plants, \$4.75.

GREAT MASTODON STRAWBERRY: Here is a truly remarkable ever-bearing variety that will bring you more satisfaction than any other thing you could plant in your garden. It is not only a giant of a berry in size, but it is equally remarkable for its color and flavor. A true everbearing sort, productive as late as December in the South. For shipping they are much in demand for they are firm and stand handling well. Just think—Strawberries all spring, summer and fall from the same patch. They will thrive in all sections of the South and are adapted to either hill or matted row culture. It is the largest berry of any known variety, and the most productive of all everbearers. By mail, 25 plants, \$1.25; 50 plants, \$2.00; 100 plants, \$3.00; 1000 plants, \$14.50.



BLAKEMORE STRAWBERRIES. Sweetest. Best, most productive. Has borne three distinct crops in a year.

IMPROVED KLONDIKE: There is no better spring berry than this. One-fourth of all the strawberries grown in the United States are now Klondike. Medium Early, in this country very large crimson, firm, the best. 25 plants, 75c; 50 plants, \$1.00; 100 plants, \$1.50; 500 plants, \$3.00 and 1,000 plants \$4.75.

THE RASPBERRY



LATHAM RASPBERRIES

THE LATHAM RED RASPBERRY. Highly recommended in the north and is doing well in Arkansas. It will do well on the plains of West Texas and in the deep sand. Will grow where it gets too cold for the Aulo Berry. Bears abundantly of flaming red berries. Plants, 10c each; 3 for 25c; 12 for \$1.00; \$4.85 per 100.

The Pecan

AN INVESTMENT FOR LIFE AND ETERNITY

Low prices on Pecan trees. This same price applies to both the Western and Eastern kinds. The Western trees are always inclined to be crooked until they have grown a few years. These are tap rooted trees and grown on a root system that can penetrate the ground.

I claim the distinction of having set the first budded pecan tree ever set in this county. I have pecan trees in bearing on my place thirty and forty feet high that I set out myself. I was the first to learn and bud pecan trees thirty years ago. And during this time I have done much experimenting with the pecan.

To say a tree will live for eternity is saying a right smart but as far as we are concerned, a pecan tree will live always. If you have good land and set a pecan tree this winter it is likely to be there two hundred years unless it is killed in some way. There are plenty of pecan trees on the creek in San Saba and other counties that must have been growing when Columbus discovered America. As an investment nothing can beat them. One tree bears six hundred dollars worth of nuts a year. Judge Poindexter, a well known lawyer at Cleburne, Texas, owns a pecan tree that he sold on an average of \$125 worth of nuts a year. No one is likely to plant an orchard that all the trees will do this, but this shows what can be done.

WE CAN SAVE YOU MONEY ON YOUR PECAN TREES

	1	3	12	25	50	100
1 to 2 ft.	.35	.90	3.50	7.00	13.50	26.00
2 to 3 ft.	.50	1.35	5.35	10.70	21.00	40.00
3 to 4 ft. 2-yr.top	.65	1.80	7.15	14.30	27.50	55.00
4 to 5 ft.	.90	2.65	10.60	21.20	42.00	83.00
5 to 6 ft.	1.50	4.25	16.00	32.00	63.00	125.00

DESCRIPTION OF VARIETIES

TEXAS PROLIFIC. Texas Prolific is more difficult to bud than any other pecan tree. Likely a faster grower than the Burkett. The nuts are long thin shelled and fine. A good pecan to plant in West Texas. Right up with Burkett.

BURKETT. Large, thin shell, and very productive. Very fine for the west. Will do well on the plains and in New Mexico. Nearly round.

HALBERT. Very prolific. Does well on shallow soil. Shell thin. Medium to small size. The Halbert pecan is one of my favorites because it bears every year, stands heat and drouth, grows on most any kind of soil. The trees come in bearing very quickly; a tree left over in the nursery row will nearly always bear.

This is a good rule to go by: If you live east of Dallas, plant more eastern varieties, if west, then plant

Halbert and Burkett. The Stuart does well in Missouri and maybe further north. There are exceptions to all rules.

THE STUART PECAN. An eastern variety, but in some places in the west it is doing well. Seems to like low moist soil. The pecans are large, long thin shelled. Thick shells have an advantage, the pecans will keep longer. The trees should be headed back when they begin to put out the long branches. The Stuart pecan sets its catkins before the blooms get ready to open for that reason, a Stuart tree never bears well alone. Some people in this country think Stuart is the best of all. Others claim they would not have it.

The trees I send you are young, vigorous and full of life. They will bear quick.



Pecan Orchard—14 Year Old Trees:
Averaged 30 Lbs. Nuts; 18 Trees to Acre. Nuts Sold for 50c per Lb.

SUCCESS. A large nut, 45 to 50 per pound. In Arizona where it is extremely hot, they irrigate this through the summer and produce nuts that are simply immense. Thin shell and separate well from the shell. Doing well on bottom land here near Stephenville. Nearly round.

DELMAS. A long, thin shelled nut, very delicious, late to ripen. Will do well on low land. The tree has very large leaves and is an ornamental as well as useful tree.

SCHLEY. Considered the best in quality of all nuts. Grows very well in this country, but a standard in the east. The shell is extremely thin. Runs about fifty nuts to the pound.

MONEY MAKER. A good tree to plant with Stuart. A wonderful bearer. Some years the trees overbear. Large, round, shell thin and brittle. Does not keep well, but its great bearing qualities make it desirable as an eastern kind. Likes low moist dark land. The trees I send you are not old things that have been stunted in the nursery. They will bear quick.

The pecan is one of the finest of all our trees. But the pecan salesman told you all the good things and none of the bad. He told you of single trees that paid an immense profit. I could also tell you of cows that would give ten gallons of milk a day but all cows will not do this. There are pecan trees that a single tree will pay the taxes on a hundred acres of land. There is one pecan tree in Texas that was valued at six thousand dollars when it was to be destroyed by an irrigation company. Notwithstanding all that you have to take an average when setting an orchard of any kind of trees. An orchard of pecans that would pay ten dollars per tree when the trees were ten years old would likely be a good one. The man who lives in town that can set a pecan orchard and get his trees large enough that the stock cannot kill them can then pasture his land and his pecan crop will be real velvet. Or the farmer who has pecan land can make a nice profit from his pecans. There is no doubt that as we raise more fine pecans people will go to buying more. The health magazines are arguing that when we eat more fruit and nuts we will be more immune to disease. I do not want to discourage the planting of nuts. I want to encourage it but I want to give you just as near as I can reliable information about nut trees.

The Walnut

Low Prices on English Walnuts and Black Walnuts

	1	3	12	25	50	100
1 to 2 ft	.40	1.05	4.00	8.00	15.50	29.00
2 to 3 ft.	.60	1.65	6.40	12.75	25.00	49.00
3 to 4 ft	.80	2.25	8.80	17.00	33.00	65.00
4 to 5 ft.	1.25	3.60	14.00	28.00	55.00	104.00

ENGLISH or PERSIAN WALNUT. I have been ordering these trees from California for thirty years. They try to grow all winter and invariably get winter killed. A few years ago I decided to get some real Black Walnuts from the far North to bud the English Walnut on. I ordered nuts from Iowa. These Black Walnut trees have been used to doing all their growing in a few months and become entirely dormant early in the fall in this climate. I now find that English Walnuts budded on the Northern Black will become dormant early in the fall; they never winter kill and I feel sure that in a few years we will be growing thousands of

bushels of the finest walnuts, for the English grafted on the northern black seems to take on the most delicious flavor of all. Most all the Persian or English Walnuts are self sterile. In California they plant trees of the California black walnut, but that tree will certainly winter kill in Texas. I find that our wild walnuts, some of them will pollenate the English. A variety called Stabler will pollenate them and I believe the Thomas will do this. Plant, say, one black walnut among ten of the English. Another year has gone by and I find my little English walnut trees loaded with nuts. I feel sure now that the growing of this nut will be a success in Texas. It will grow on drier poorer land than the pecan and we can grow the very highest quality nut. English walnuts sell every Christmas here in Texas at thirty five cents per pound. We even have to import a lot from Europe to supply the demand. They can be raised in Texas. Some times they come in here each is so valuable that it has a brand on it. You will not go wrong to set these trees and I am making the price on trees so low you can afford to buy them. In California walnut orchards are valued to two thousand per acre. Some of our Texas land can be bought for \$10 per acre and it will cost very little to set it in walnuts. The English Walnut makes large beautiful green leaves,



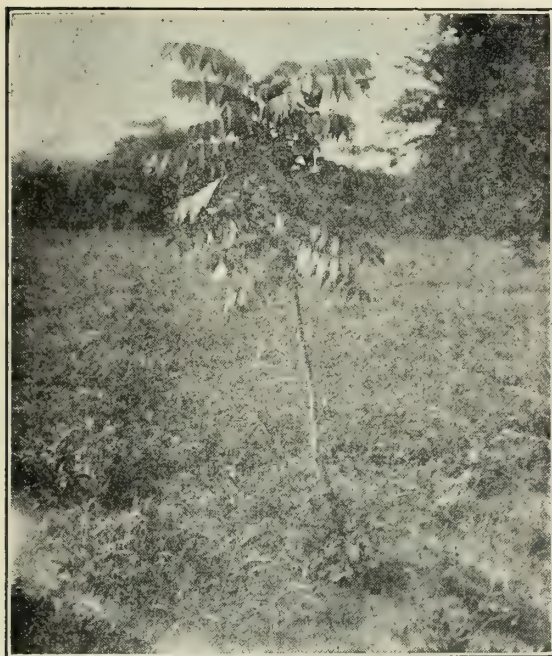
stands drouth and will make a fine shade for any lawn. These walnuts, if grafted on the true Black Walnut, can be grown as far north as New York and likely all over Missouri and Kansas.

The English walnut trees I offer are Eureka, Mayette, Franquette, Wilson Wonder.

THE WILSON WONDER WALNUT

There are now several fine trees of this nut growing and bearing here in Stephenville. Some of them thirty feet high and have gone through below zero weather. Makes a very beautiful shade, besides the fine nut it bears. The nuts are the largest of all the English Walnuts.

EUREKA. Tree is remarkably vigorous, upright grower, leaves and blooms fully three weeks late, and is therefore very desirable in localities subject to late frosts. An immense producer. Nuts large, elongated, smooth and tightly sealed.



Showing the early bearing of the Thomas Walnut. Fast growing; Very large at maturity; Valuable for shade as well as for the nuts.

FRANQUETTE. Nuts very large, long and pointed; kernel full fleshed, sweet and rich; buds out late in the spring. Probably the best French sort for commercial purposes.

MAYETTE. One of the best; nuts large and uniform decidedly flattened at the base; shells light colored; tree hardy, buds out late and bears abundantly.

CHESTNUTS. A very important commercial product. Makes a large, spreading tree that is worth a place in any yard as ornament. If you ever saw a chestnut tree you know they are a thing of beauty. 2 to 3 ft. trees, 75c. We do not graft chestnuts.

BLACK WALNUT. We now have two black walnuts that are a wonderful improvement over the old black walnut. The nuts are very large and you can crack them with a hammer and remove the meat whole. They can be peeled as fast if not faster than pecans. The trees grow fast, come into bearing in three or four years. They make a tree that attracts everyone's attention. We have the Thomas, Ohio and Stabler varieties in Black Walnuts.

BUTTER NUTS. Very hardy. A tall spreading tree with broad green leaves. The trees are a thing of beauty. Large nutritious nuts. I am only offering small seedling plants, 50c each.

JAPAN WALNUT. Trees grow very fast and are fine for shade. The meats come out whole like the English Walnut. Small trees, 50c each.



Shade Trees

SYCAMORE. To my way of thinking the most beautiful and romantic tree in the world and a tree that is used for shade and wood all over the globe. A few years ago I was crossing a desert out in the west. The land was hot and dry and parched. I came to a low place and a grove of sycamore trees. In this shade a cool beautiful spring bubbled up. If you want a shade, plant a sycamore, then rest assured that you have the prettiest tree of all. Seems to do the best in sandy land.

2 to 3 feet, 35c, or ten for \$2.50; 3 to 4 feet, 60c, or 10 for \$5.00; 4 to 5 feet, 85c, or ten for \$7.50; 5 to 7 feet, \$1.10, or 10 for \$10.00. Big trees two inches through, \$2.50 each.

WEeping WILLOW. A well known weeping tree. Nice to plant in back yards or anywhere you want a tree. Regarded by all as very beautiful. 2 to 3 foot trees, 25c each; 4 to 5 foot trees, 75c each.

WILD PERSIMMON. Stands drouth, a fine shade tree. 1 to 2 foot trees, 25c each; 3 to 4 foot, 35c each; 4 to 5 foot trees, 50c each. Very large trees, 7 feet high and over, \$2.00 each.

UMBRELLA CHINA. One of the greatest shade trees for the South. Grows in any kind of soil and not affected by any disease. Do not try to transplant large trees. 3 to 4 foot trees, 50c each; 4 to 5 foot trees, 75c each.



WEeping WILLOW

JUDAS TREE OR RED BUD. A very long-lived shade tree; very hard wood; large round leaves, making a dense shade. It is not a quick grower. The first tree to bloom in Spring; has pretty red flowers which last a few weeks. Price: 3 to 4 feet, each 75c.

NEW CHINESE LOMBARDY POPLAR. Tall grower, branches erect and closely pressed to the trunk. Foliage dark green. Similar to Lombardy Poplar. 2 to 3 foot trees, 25c each, 10 for \$2.00; 3 to 5 foot trees, 35c each. 10 for \$3.00.

LOMBARDY POPLARS. A tall growing tree of the cottonwood family. Stands the hardest sandstorms and adds grandeur to any landscape. They look good in the yard and are fine street trees. 3 to 4 foot trees, 35c each; 10 for \$2.50; 4 to 5 foot size trees, 50c each, or ten for \$3.50.

FLOWERING WILLOW. A willow that stands the driest weather, covered with pink flowers. Beautiful thrifty, 3 to 4 foot trees, 50c.



LOMBARDY POPLAR

MIMOSA.—*Accacia Julibrisin*. The great South African Fern. This is the tree that you see in the picture shows when you see a picture of South Africa. This tree not only makes a specimen tree out on the lawn but will be good against the house if kept cut back. It can also be grown into a hedge. It is a legume and gathers fertilizer from the air and this makes it fine on the lawn. Grass will grow thriftier near this tree than away from it. When I saw this tree a few years ago I became enthusiastic about it. I have worked up an immense stock and will put the price down to where you can afford to set the trees even in a hedge. Understand these trees not only add beauty to your yard and lawn they make the soil richer. We do not have this season trees over four to five feet but the smallest trees I offer will soon grow into immense specimens.

	1	3	10	100
1 to 2 ft.		.25	.80	7.00
2 to 3 ft.	.25	.70	2.15	21.00
3 to 4 ft.	.40	1.15	3.50	30.00
4 to 5 ft.	.90	2.80	7.40	70.00

On August 25, 1928, Mrs. Lindsay Patterson said in the "Progressive Farmer": "We were all tremendously excited over the first blooming of the Mimosas and so were the bees and humming birds." Mimosas are more like giant ferns than trees and grow rapidly, while the only tree that surpasses them in length of blooming season is the crepe myrtle. Covered with pink flowers they look like giant bouquets.

CHINESE ELM. A regular jack and the bean stalk among trees. Probably the fastest growing tree in the world. Trees set out when they were only one foot high have grown to fifteen feet in two years. A beautiful green that goes right on growing during the hardest drouth. The great drawback with this tree is that it is very sensitive to root rot. If it happens to be planted where this disease exists it will die very promptly and when the tree is looking the prettiest. Occasionally a tree will grow very crooked and this really adds to their beauty. Landscape men often argue that nothing but straight trees should be set but I argue that a crooked tree occasionally will add a ruggedness to any landscape. You remember the old gnarled crooked trees in the woods. They make things look more natural and recall our days of childhood.

I am now listing Chinese Elm trees so cheap you can afford to buy them if you live on a rented place. 1 to 2 feet, 15c each or \$1.25 per 10; 2 to 3 feet, 25c each or \$2.00 per 10; 3 to 4 feet, 35c each, \$3.00 per 10 and 4 to 5 feet, 45c each or \$4.00 per 10; 5 to 6 feet, 75c each, or \$7.00 per 10. This tree grows very fast, it hardly pays to buy trees larger than 5 to 6 feet.

—o—

KUDZU



Rough Leaved Kudzu

This is the plant that is being much advertised at this time. I have, I believe, the fastest growing strain of all. If planted along a terrace the terrace will never break, and they will make a lot of stock feed. One acre of Kudzu, if properly managed, will keep a cow. Hogs and chickens like it. I now have worked up such an immense stock of plants that I can make a price so all can afford to plant along the terraces. A beautiful vine for the yard or porch. Strong one year plants. Ten plants 85c. 100 plants \$2.25, Per Thousand \$19.00.

Kudzu for Ornament or Pasture

Ornamental Shrubs

WEIGELA DIERVILLA. The Weigelas are shrubs of erect habit while young, but gradually spread and droop as they acquire age; flowers are large trumpet-shaped, of all shades and colors; very effective for groupings and borders; blossoms are produced in June and July. Price 50c each.

WEIGELA EVA RATHKE. Flowers a brilliant crimson; a beautiful, clear, distinct shade. Price 55c each.

CORALBERRY or INDIAN CURRANT (*Symphoricarpos Vulgaris*) This shrub grows 3 to 5 feet, has good foliage until late in fall; graceful, arching branches studded with small clusters of dark red berries that remain all Winter. The small green flowers in August are inconspicuous. Endures shade and dry soil. Excellent for banks to prevent erosion, 25c each.

CREPE MYRTLE. We are now making a specialty of this one of the most beautiful of all shrubs. Grows and blooms in the driest places. We have four colors: Pink, red, white and purple. Better order one of each. Small plants 1 to 2 feet, 15c each; 2 to 3 feet, 25c each; heavy plants, 50c each.

RED SALVIA GREGII. A new shrub found native in Southwest Texas. Blooms from early spring to late fall. Always covered with bright red flowers. Makes a neat, compact graceful shrub, 2 to 4 feet high. Endures heat well. 8 to 10 inch, 35c each; 10 to 12 inch, 50c each.

SCARLET JAPAN QUINCE (*Cydonia Japonica*.) One of the best flowering shrubs; flowers a bright scarlet crimson, size of plum blooms, borne in great profusion in early spring; foliage retains its color of bright, glossy green the entire summer; hardy; make good hedge plants, 2 to 3 ft., 30c.

NANDINA: Here is a shrub from Japan that has gained immense popularity all over the South where it has been planted. Of very graceful upright habit of growth, in the spring the foliage is light green and has tiny blossoms; in the fall the foliage turns a fiery red and stays that way all winter; this, together with the bunches of red berries it produces in profusion, offers a treat to anyone who has never seen one. Indispensable in any landscape planting, as it gives an original effect in your planting.

8 to 10 inch plants (puddled roots) -----	70c
12 to 14 inch plants (puddled roots) -----	\$1.00
Balled and Burlapped -----	\$1.25

PYRACANTHA LALANDI. Medium to large growing shrub adapted to most any soil or location; greatly admired for their reddish-orange berry-like fruits which remain on the plant until spring. Excellent for winter effect. 2 ft. 95c. Balled \$1.25.

PHOTINIA SERULATA. Medium tall, upright-growing evergreen shrub, with large, dark green leaves; new growth at first is dark red, gradually changing to green as foliage matures; some of the older leaves change to rich crimson during winter. Price each, 75c; Balled \$1.00.

MAHONIA AQUIFOLIA. A very beautiful evergreen shrub, with smooth shining holly leaves; stems are crowned with clusters of bright yellow flowers in March or April. The leaf color varies throughout the year, assuming all shades of green which changes to a reddish bronze during the fall and winter. Price 12 inch, 85c. Balled \$1.00.

CAPE JASMINE. A plant with glossy green leaves and white blooms. Very beautiful and noted for its fragrance. One of the most attractive plants in our nursery. 1 to 2 feet, 35c; 2 to 3 feet, \$1.25. Balled \$1.50.

AMOOR RIVER PRIVET. A very popular hedge plant and especially so since we have been selling plants grown from the seed. Plants grown from the seed do not get broomy in a hedge and really worth twice as much as cutting plants. They are also more beautiful specimen plants. We have had so many calls for our Amoor River Privet plants grown from seed that we are growing an immense stock. If you want small plants you have them at a sure enough reasonable price. Even the smallest plants are branched.

	12	25	50	100
12 inch plants, seedling	.50	1.00	1.95	3.75
18 inch plants, seedling	.60	1.20	2.35	4.65
24 inch plants, seedling	.80	1.50	2.95	5.50
36 inch plants, seedling	1.20	2.35	4.95	9.25

CALIFORNIA PRIVET. Almost too well known to need description. Has bright shining green leaves. Grows into a very beautiful hedge. Or a single plant out on the lawn is very beautiful. One to three foot plants, each 15c; 12 for \$1.00, or \$7.00 per hundred.

ABELIA GRANDIFLORA. A small growing shrub with glistening green leaves. Bears pink flowers that are very fragrant. No finer plant can be found to plant around the foundations of a house or just one plant alone is a thing of beauty. Very fragrant. Makes a nice hedge. Price 50c each, or \$4.50 for 10.

TAMARIX—SALT CEDAR. Beautiful, cypress-like blue green foliage, produced in plumes. Informal growth. Makes shrubby, picturesque tree in Southern sections. Flowers in sprays of lovely red-rose. Blooms during the Spring, Summer and Fall. Price 50c each; 10 for \$4.00.

GOLDEN BELL—FORSYTHIA. The earliest blooming of all shrubs. Plants are a mass of golden yellow, bell-shaped flowers before the leaves appear. Valuable because of its early blooming. 25c each. \$2.25 per 10.

POMEGRANATE. A shrub that has been known for thousands of years. Mentioned by King Solomon. Bears large, red flowers and an edible fruit. Ornamental and stands the hottest weather and grows in the hardest soil, 35c each, 10 for \$3.00.

HIBISCUS OR MALLOW MARVELS. Extremely large single blooms mostly pink. 25c each.

SPIREA, VAN HOUTTE. Also known as Bridal Wreath. Bears a mound of white flowers in early Spring. Makes a good hedge or is fine to plant next to a building. Always used in landscape gardening. 35c each; 10 for \$3.00.

SPIREA ANTHONY WATERER. A dwarf shrub with dense corymbs, or heads, of pinkish red flowers. These appear first about July, and if removed the plant will continue to produce blooms until frost. Valuable because the blooming period comes when much of the shrub border is past the flowering stage. 50c each; \$5.00 per dozen.

SPIREA FROEBELI. The bluish green leaves are purple when young. Deep rosy blooms are borne in abundance in the middle of summer, and over a long period. 50c each; \$5.00 per dozen.

SPIREA, THUNBERG. (Spiraea Thunbergi.) Its attractive, feathery foliage makes this one of the most beautiful Spireas. It is a mass of snow-white flowers before the leaves appear. A semi-dwarf, all-purpose shrub. Prices 1 to 2 ft., 25c each, 10 at 20c each.

ALTHEA—ROSE OF SHARON. (Hibiscus Syriacus.) Upright grower; different colors, resembling the hollyhock; withstands drouth; blooms in July till frost. Suitable for planting in foundation plantings where foundations are high. We offer the following colors: Double White, Banner (Light Double Pink), Brazant (Reddish Lilac). 1-year, 25c each; 2-year, 40c each.

VITEX. Grows into a pretty tree. Very hardy and covered with blue blooms all summer. The delight of the honey bee. 35c each.

PHILADELPHUS CORONARIUS. Sweet Mockorange. A highly scented species, the pleasant fragrance being noticed at quite a distance, 1-year, 25c each; 2-year, 40c each.

VARIBILLIS. (Butterfly Bush; Summer Lilac.) One of the most desirable Summer-flowering shrubs. Each spring it throws out 4 to 5-foot stems in numbers, making a bushy plant.

The cool, pale blue color of the blooms and its constant blooming habit makes this one of the best shrubs. 2 to 3 foot, 35c; 3 to 4 foot, 50c.

THE CANNA

CANNAS. The Canna will not furnish cut flowers, but for beds and the garden there is no other flower as beautiful as the New Cannas are. The Canna seems to get more joy out of living and its whole structure seems to be supercharged with joy and friendship for the one who takes care of it. We now have pink Cannas, with the finest shades, and brilliant reds and yellow. Give them real good rich soil and lots of water and you will have a bed of flowers that are just as beautiful as ever grew for any one. Price of plants, except where noted, 15c each; \$1.00 per 12.

RICHARD WALLACE. Canary yellow, green foliage. 4 feet. Each 10c, 85c per 10.

DAVID HARUM. Foliage bronze, height 3 feet, growth sturdy, flowers similar to King Humbert, but color is reddish yellow orange.

ALEMANIA. The giant flowered Canna. The outer petals are scarlet, with a very broad, golden yellow border; inside of bloom is scarlet red and dark red.

AUSTRIA. (New). The gorgeous new orchid-flowered. Flowers of immense size, 4 to 6 inches across. Color golden yellow.

CITY OF PORTLAND. Admired by all. Lively deep rose grows 3 1-2 ft. Green foliage. 8 to 10 blooms open at a time. Blooms all the time. A plant you will be proud of. Roots, 15c each. 6 for 85c.

HUNGARIA. Another pink, yet it is different. Very large flowers. Plants grow four feet high. Roots, 25c each, or 6 for \$1.00.

EUREKA. The best white canna for all purposes, large substantial flowers, very freely produced on strong vigorous plants.

FEUERMEER. Dark red, medium height, good bloomer.

FIRE BIRD. (Osieau de Feu). A medium height, green foliage canna, with very bright scarlet flowers.

FLORENCE VAUGHN. Of dwarf habit, green foliage; very pale yellow, crimson spotted flowers of large size. Exquisite.

HUMBERT. Very interesting and unique. Part yellow and part red blooms and both green and bronze foliage is often found in the same plant.

KING HUMBERT. Foliage bronze, height 3 feet. The finest bronze-leaved canna. A gorgeous thing. An orange scarlet flower streaked with crimson and gold. True orchid type.

MRS. ALFRED CONRAD. Salmon pink. Stocky green foliage. A well known beauty among cannas. Each, 15c; six for 85c.

MRS. PIERRE S. DUPONT. Very large pink canna. Ruffled. A few years ago this canna sold for \$5 each plant. They are yet high, but I will have a stock this fall, I can sell at a reasonable price. Roots 50c each, 6 for \$2.00.

Evergreens

I find that a great many people prefer to buy small evergreens and watch them grow into big trees. As some lady said, no one wants to adopt an eighteen year old child, rather take a small one and get the pleasure of raising it. For this reason I am offering this year an immense stock of small evergreens. These will be dug, the roots dipped in a solution of red clay and sent to you by mail prepaid. Do not let the roots get the least bit dry at any time. Plant them at once and then you will have the pleasure of watching them grow up. It is just natural for us to like to see things grow; but you likely feel that you can not afford the high priced evergreens, so here they are that anybody can afford. You will also find the larger plants quoted.

WE DO NOT PAY EXPRESS ON BALLED PLANTS

CEDAR OF LEBANON. This is a tree that is woven into the very warp and woof of history. It was the wood used in building King Solomon's temple. The Egyptians carried these logs from Palestine over into Egypt, five hundred miles. The old Pharos were buried in coffins made from the Cedar of Lebanon, though no Cedar of Lebanon grew in Egypt. The young trees are rather crooked and ungainly but as the years come and go they get more beautiful, finally growing into one of the most stately, majestic and beautiful of all the trees. It is estimated that there are now a few large trees growing in Palestine that were growing there six thousand years ago. Aside from the beauty of this tree you will have a plant on your place that has come down through the ages with man. A tree that has furnished him a shade from the dawn of history and then a sarcophagus. They are difficult to transplant and likely the small plants do best. Small plants with the roots puddled 35c, one foot plants, roots puddled, 75c; 2 foot balled and burlapped plants not prepaid \$2 each.

CEDRUS DEODARA: If you have ever been out in the Rocky Mountains you have surely seen the blue spruce and wished for one. I have never gotten one of them to grow in our dry hot country, but I have found a plant that is really prettier and grows after once started in the driest places. The Cedrus Deodara grows thirty or forty feet tall, light green, perfect pyramid. If you get one of these started in your yard, it will be admired by everyone. The finest of all evergreens. Small plant, roots puddled 50c each. 1-foot plant, puddled roots, \$1.00 Balled plants \$1.25.

BAKER'S ARBORVITAE. One of the most popular of all arborvitae. Stands drouth, golden green. Can be trained in a perfect pyramidal form. A real beauty. Does not die in the middle as some plants do. 6 inch, 50c; 1 foot, puddled roots, \$1.00 each. 2 foot balled \$1.75.

RAMSEYS HYBRID. This is also a tall growing cypress. Often reaching the height of twenty feet. Can be sheared in columnar form. One of the prettiest of all evergreens and does not winter kill. Easily transplanted. One to two feet, 75c each. 2 to 3 feet, \$1.00 each. Balled \$1.25.



CEDRUS DEO DARA

ITALIAN CYPRESS. The tall slender growing evergreen. Grows fifteen feet high. One to two feet, each 75c, 2 to 3 ft., each 95, Balled \$1.25.

ARIZONA CYPRESS. The Arizona Cypress and *Cedrus Deodara* are the two plants for an extremely dry country. Right when it is at its hottest in the summer these plants will be a lively green; drouth does not hurt them. They are symmetrical, fast growing and beautiful. You just have to see these plants to appreciate their beauty. 6 inch plants, 50c, 1 foot plants, \$1.00. Balled \$1.25.

ROSEDALE ARBORVITAE. A light green arborvitae. Takes the pyramid shape. Very beautiful in early spring. Easy to transplant if the roots do not get dry. Price 6-inch plants, 35c; 1 foot plants, 75c each; 2 foot, \$1.50. Balled \$1.75.

LOQUAT (Japanese Evergreen Plum)—Trees of medium height, with long, glossy leaves, which are evergreen; flowers white in spikes, and produced in winter. Fruit of the size of a wild goose plum, round or oblong, bright yellow, and produced in clusters; sub-acid and refreshing; maturity from end of February to April. 2-year field plants, 65 cents.



ITALIAN CYPRESS

CHINESE ARBORVITAE. This cedar can be grown, if kept pruned, into a tall tree. Small plants, 25c.

CHINESE JUNIPER. Corresponds with our Junipers. Grows to immense size and has prickly leaves. Will not winter kill anywhere in the United States and one of the most beautiful of all evergreens. One foot, 75c. Balled \$1.25.

HONEYSUCKLE, RED AND YELLOW. A beautiful, well known vine. Loved by everyone. 25c each.

CLEMATIS. A rather rare vine. Bears just simply a mound of white flowers. Something beautiful. Each 35c.

BLUE WISTERIA. The vines of this plant grow very fast in the hardest, driest places. Fine for covering a wall. Bloom all summer, cluster of blue flowers. Some sell the plants at \$1.00 each, but I have the finest lot of plants in the whole country, and the price is 50c each.

BOSTON IVY. (*Amplelopsis Veitchii*.) Covers the wall. Grows in shade. 25c each.

ANTIGONON LEPTOPUS. Pink Vine, Rose on the Mountain, or Queen's Crown.) The most beautiful vine. A mass of pink with not a day's intermission, from time it starts to bloom until frost. In Central Texas in July, and in North Texas it does not start until August. 10c each. Extra strong plants 3 for 25c.

PFITZER'S JUNIPER.

The Pfitzer's Juniper is one of the newer introductions in the Evergreen world, yet has already become immensely popular. It certainly cannot be praised too highly, nor overplanted. Its peculiarly graceful, distinctive manner, plus an unusually hardy nature cannot help but make it particularly fascinating and desirable for foundation planting. Note the charm of the Pfitzer's Juniper in the picture.

**PFITZER JUNIPER**

Its foliage is the beautiful feathery type of the Junipers, charming light green color with blue-gray tinge. If left untrimmed it retains a low, spreading form, broad and picturesque, while if the leaders are staked up, a lovely broad pyramid of unusual grace and charm is formed. And too, the Pfitzer's Juniper is easily trimmed and when planted in the foreground can very rapidly be kept down to the height desired should they grow too rapidly. Small plants 50c; Specimen Plants, Balled \$1.25, not prepaid.

THE ROSE

OUR Roses are the very best field grown. Our number one plants are as large as some send out for extras. We grow thousands of roses.

Strong Plants. No. 1, each 35c. or 12 for \$3.00. No. 2 plants, the grade usually sent out by the big merchandise houses as No. 1, 25c each; \$2.35 for 12. Big thrifty oversize plants, 45c each; 12 for \$4.50.

Price Talisman: No. 1 plants, 50c each. No. 2 plants, 35c each.

Pink Roses

THE LA FRANCE. One of our Mother's old favorites. A delicate pink. Fragrant, a good grower.

MRS. CHAS. BELL. A delicate pink, silvery shaded—sometimes called the Shell Radiance. It is a shapely plant akin to Radiance in this respect.

JONKHEER J. L. MOCK. An unusually attractive large dark pink rose with a silver sheen to the under side of the petals. Very beautiful buds on long, stout stem.

COLUMBIA. My favorite of all the numerous pink roses. A hardy bush with long stout stems and dark, shining foliage. The flowers have a waxy texture that makes them last longer for cut flowers than most roses. A good healthy rose. Also have climbing Columbia.

PINK RADIANCE. You can not possibly plant a hardier rose than the Pink and Red Radiance; everybody's standard when it comes to roses, both for constant bloomers and cut flowers; hardy everywhere.

White Roses

FRAU KARL DRUSKI. A beautiful pure white rose. In the bud it will show a pink tinge, but when open it is a paper white. Very large and perfect in shape. Can be trained to a trellis. If pruned back when it has finished blooming and kept watered, it will continue to bloom all through the summer and fall. It is also called the White American Beauty.

KAISERINE AUGUSTA VICTORIA. The favorite of all white roses. A good grower and bloomer, sometimes having four or five roses on one long stem. An ivory white, very fragrant. No yard is complete without the Kaiserine. We also have the climbing Kaiserine Augusta Victoria.

CORNELIA COOK. A very good rose; fragrant, very double, creamy white.

Red Roses

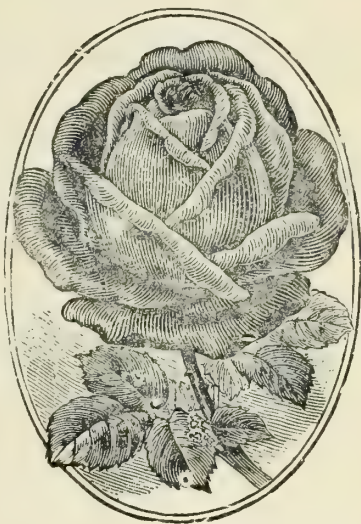
MRS. CHAS. DOUGLAS. A very attractive brilliant red rose. Unusually pretty in the bud.

ULRICH BRUNNER. A vigorous tall-growing bush that is a beautiful sight through the early summer. Can be trained to a trellis. Blooms again in the fall.

METEOR. The darkest of all red roses. A rich velvety texture. A good bloomer and hardy. Also climbing Meteor.

GRUS EN TIPLITZ. A fine rose to use in a hedge group as it is always in bloom. A bright scarlet red, with several roses on a stem. Very hardy.

COUNTESS OF ILLCHESTER. One of the prettiest roses anywhere. A pinkish red or watermelon red; blooming several of these roses on a stem that make a bouquet by themselves; a very popular rose among the florists as it is very attractive as a cut flower.



RED AMERICAN BEAUTY. One of the old stand-bys. A large double red rose; not nearly so hardy with us as the Francis Scott Key.

RED RADIANCE. Same rank grower as Radiance, bright red color flowers, double, borne on long stiff stems; one of the finest for cut flowers.

ETOILE DE FRANCE. A bright red rose.

FRANCIS SCOTT KEY. "A rose with a thousand petals". Fast becoming the favorite among red roses. Very double, extra large buds that open into the most beautiful roses that will last for days without shattering. A hardy, healthy bush—one that you will never regret buying.

CRIMSON BABY RAMBLER. But does not climb. A real good summer blooming rose if watered; you can depend on it blooming from May until November.

PINK BABY RAMBLER. Same as the red only it is pink. These are beautiful used as hedges. Nothing prettier.

Yellow Roses

LUXEMBERG. The finest and thriftiest of all yellow roses. Strong, healthy grower with large pointed buds of the most beautiful apricot; a combination of yellow and pink. Very much used by all florists. Opens into a good rose that does not fade as soon as most yellows.

LADY HILLINGDON. A very popular yellow rose with the apricot tinge. The same shade of yellow as the Sunburst, but much stronger grower for most localities than the Sunburst.

LOS ANGELES. Brilliant salmon yellow. Plant a good grower. Considered one of the very finest.

ETOILE DE LYON. The well known yellow rose. We have some extra good plants.

BABY DOLL. One of the loveliest of all the Baby Roses. Yellow, with a decided carmine tint. Blooms in clusters throughout the summer and fall.

MADAME BUTTERFLY. A very delicate combination of pink, yellow and white, all in one rose, a fairly good bloomer.

TALISMAN. The most astounding novelty in roses produced in many years. Its brilliant yellow and orange red buds open to a large fragrant bloom of golden yellow, stained with copper red and orange rose in the inside petal. It is the most magnificent colored flower we have ever seen and arouses admiration everywhere. Plants vigorous, healthy, not cold injured and is constantly covered with blooms in the spring and fall. No. 1 plants 50c each. No. 2 plants 35c each.

Hybrid Perpetual or Spring Blooming Roses.

DOROTHY PERKINS. One of the most profuse bloomers for May flowers; a vigorous climber, but is very susceptible to mildew. Should not be planted near your summer roses on this account. Fine for a hedge or back fence or trellis. Comes in the pink and white. Price 25c each.

SILVER MOON. A beautiful white climber. Has large white flowers that open very wide. Blooms in May. Price 50c each.

MARY WALLACE. Another vigorous climber. A very pretty true pink rose. Claimed by most nurserymen to be a constant bloomer while it does not bloom so much for us through the summer. Fine for trellis or arbor. Price 35c each.

THE CHEROKEE ROSE. We have had this rose on our place for thirty years. The rose of the Cherokee Indians. Spring bloomer but will stay in bloom for many days. The most brilliant pink often yellow center. We believe we have the finest strain of this rose ever found. Climber. Some claim it was originated by a man in California. Also called Apple Blossom but Cherokee was its first name. Will have thirty and forty roses in a cluster. We got our strain of this rose from Florida.

HADLEY. A good red velvety crimson. A strong, healthy bush.

MEXICAN TUBE ROSES. An old-time flower; should be in everybody's yard. Easily grown and very sweet and fragrant. Almost equal to the Cane Jasmine in fragrance. 6 strong bulbs for 25c.

KOREAN CHRYSANTHEMUMS. You have likely seen this wonderful plant listed in some of the catalogues from the north. The Korean begins to bloom in September and is a riot of blooms until frost. The man that first brought them to America sold the plants at fifty dollars per dozen. I am making the price 10c each or \$1.00 per dozen.

GLADIOLA. Fast becoming a favorite with all flower lovers, as it is so easily grown and requires so little care. If you will plant a few bulbs as early in the spring as the weather permits and in a few weeks plant more and so on as late as the last of May or June you can have the prettiest cut flowers you ever grew. We have these in all colors from white and yellow and all shades of pink and red to the darkest purple, some of them so dark they look black in the bud. You will never regret the money you spend for Gladiolas as they will repay you again and again with their beautiful bright faces. Mixed, 6 strong bulbs for 25c.

DAHLIAS. Let us send you one half dozen assorted of the finest of all Dahlia Bulbs. I guarantee that you will be delighted. Half dozen \$1.00.

SAGE. Just the old-fashioned sage like we always had in the gardens 50 years ago and made tea from. To my way of thinking a very beautiful and interesting plant. Used for flavoring sausages, etc. Plants. 15c each.

SEA CANE. Must be a species of Bamboo but I am unable to find it described in any reference book. Grows up in great clumps. The name we have always had it under gives the impression that it will only grow near the sea. I find it growing on the very poorest land. After once started will be there twenty years. Fine for stakes. fishing poles, to make shades, etc. It will stop ditches and makes a wind break to hold the sand. I have never seen anywhere that it is good stock feed but I find that mules will eat this when in a green state in preference to anything else. I believe it could be made very valuable on marsh land as stock feed or around ponds. Tops die back every year and come out from the roots. Three clumps for 35c.

RHUBARB

TO RAISE RHUBARB. Measure off a piece of real good garden soil fifteen feet each way. Any kind of soil will do if it is deep and rich. Then put a wagon load of well rotted manure on this land or a hundred pounds of cotton seed meal. The manure will be much better. This should be dug in deep, or plowed in and well mixed with the soil. Rhubarb should be set any time up until April first but as early as possible is better. You very nearly have to get new plants each year as our hot summers seem to injure the vitality of the plants. The plants should be three feet apart or about two dozen plants on your fifteen feet square. The stalks will be ready by May and there is no other plant known that will produce so much pie filling so quickly. Two dozen plants will furnish all the pies a large family can use and some to can and sell. It will pay renters to plant Rhubarb. I offer the Victoria, best of all for the South. Strong plants 5 for 55c 95c per dozen or \$7.50 per 100.

Where to get information on spraying. Write to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., They can send you bulletins on spraying, grape growing, fig growing, or any other phase of fruit culture. All these bulletins are free.

Questions and Answers

What makes the gum run out of new set peach trees just under the ground?

The Elberta peach tree is very much subject to this. It is just like a boy having the measles. The Elberta often just has to have this gumosis. And some times the trouble will kill the tree but not often. After once over the trouble the tree will be all right. Trees budded on Elberta seedlings will also have this trouble badly. Grub worms will sometimes eat out little places on the trees and the gum will run out. If you have used barn yard manure hunt for grub worms when this trouble shows up. Our trees are budded on the natural half wild seedlings and are as near free from this gum trouble as any trees that can be bought.

When is the best time to plant trees?

From November 1 up until April but as soon after November as you can get them is best. They will make better growth if planted before Christmas.

How far apart should trees be planted?

For many years people have planted trees too close. The agent that did not know anything about it tried to sell you more trees than you needed. If the trees are planted too close they will soon exhaust the soil and begin to die. An Elberta peach tree with plenty of room will live thirty or forty years. I have some in my orchard 30 years old and still bearing big crops. Some other kinds will live even longer. So that I advise you to plant peach and apple trees at least thirty feet apart, pear trees twenty-five feet, and plums twenty feet. Or plant them all thirty feet. This takes about fifty trees to the acre. You will find it is so much more satisfactory to cultivate an orchard with plenty of room.

How far apart should berries be set?

Strawberries should be set in rows three feet apart with the plants two feet apart. I used to advise to set blackberries in rows seven feet apart with the plants three feet apart. But since I have gotten more experience I would check them, say 7 feet apart. Then I could plow all the grass out. I could set them in my orchard in a way so I could work my trees and berries at the same time. Berries do fine in an orchard if all is kept cultivated. They keep the land from washing.

What fertilizer is best for an orchard?

For peaches, plums, berries, etc., I like barn yard manure. This ought not to be right up against the trees, but a few feet from them so it will be well worked with the plow. Last season we worked together an equal weight of acid phosphate and cotton seed meal and fertilized some berries and grapes with it. It gave a wonderful growth and a big crop. We used about four hundred pounds per acre. I cannot get any results on apple and pear trees with any kind of fertilizer I

have used. I have been told that nitrate of soda makes apple and pear trees grow; I will try it out.

If I set an orchard for the market, what will it pay?

Here is another question that is hard to answer. Trees do not bear big crops every year. An acre or fifty Early Wheeler trees may produce six bushels per tree. This would be three hundred dollars per acre. But you may then have two or three short crops. By cultivating berries in the orchard as I suggest you will have an income as good as cotton every year, and when the tree fruit hits you will have that much clear. All fruit is getting higher every year.

Are wood ashes good fertilizer?

I have found that wood ashes certainly help peaches, plums and apricots. They help the trees to stand the drouths and in some way make the fruit buds more resistant to frost. If you can get wood ashes, by all means use them. They should be put at a distance from the trees. Say two feet from the tree. If the lye from the ashes comes in actual contact with the body of the tree it is liable to burn.

Should pecans be fertilized?

The man who owns the orchard can tell better about that than I can. If the soil is poor it should be built up. If the trees go to rosetting or dying at the end of the limbs better let up on fertilizer. The same thing that causes field crops to burn will cause pecan trees to rosette. In setting pecans trees never put any kind of fertilizer in the hole or around them. If you do you are nearly sure to get a case of rosette and lose more time than you gain. If a tree out in the field begins to rosette you can nearly always find that there has been a hog pen or a hay stack or something near it. A tree on the creek bottom that is put in the field and cultivated will often rosette because more plant food becomes available. In the summer when it is hot a pecan tree will take up quick acting fertilizer in a hurry if it is applied in irrigation water or during a rainy spell.

CROWN GALL. This is a knot that is found on the body of trees just below the surface. Some times the knots get as big as a base ball. If a tree is skinned by a plow it will often form Crown Gall or a Gall will form where the tree is grafted. It is some kind of infection and is often bad on what is called shinery land. The Galls can be found on the native growth. You can cut the Galls off and treat the places with a solution of bluestone and water. On some soils the galls will get bad enough to choke the trees out. Usually they are not as serious as they look. Raspberries are very subject to Crown Gall.

The other day I saw what I called almost an ideal orchard scheme. The man had eight year old pecan trees, set thirty five to the acre. Really too close. He will harvest not less than ten pounds to the tree and can likely get twenty five cents per pound for these big nuts. He disked his land last fall and sowed it in oats and barley mixed. At the time I saw it the oats and barley were about three feet high and made a fine pasture for twenty head of Jerseys. He was selling the milk and butter from these cows at \$6 per day. When the spring rains are over he expects to disc under what oats and barley are left and plant the land in peas for a late fall pasture. In September he will sow on the land either hubam clover or the winter burr clover. He will get three hundred and fifty pounds of fine pecans per acre that will sell for nearly or maybe a hundred dollars. He will get at least 10 nice Jersey heifer calves, he will sell lots of milk and he will likely be out twenty dollars for work and seed. These pecan trees are eight years old. In two more years they ought to be bearing twenty pounds of nuts and in two years after that forty pounds. It is an eleven acre orchard on deep moist sand and the nuts will sell for \$1000. It takes good land to do this and good varieties but it would be possible to make one hundred acres pay ten thousand per year to work it like this man does. How is that for insurance?

BLIGHT This trouble is carried to your trees by bees and other insects. It starts where the young fruit is setting or on the blossom clusters. You will notice that the cluster of blossoms and three or four leaves on the limb are black. Some times this black will follow the limb to the body of the trees and leave a black streak along the body to the ground. The blight does its work quickly. When the limbs begin to blight cut them off well below where they are dead. Anything that throws a quick growth into the tree at blooming time is apt to cause blight. Avoid fertilizing the trees until well after they have bloomed. Do not plow an orchard that is apt to blight until it is well done blooming. Try to manage your trees so as to get a steady growth all through the year. Keep them well cultivated in the summer and fall then sow rye, burr or sweet clover. Blight is like the insects and all other fruit diseases. You may have trouble with it two or three years then it will disappear and not give any more trouble for years. Some root systems put so much sap into the trees at blooming time the blight will kill the entire tree.

THE PHONY PEACH DISEASE. Men from the Federal Government claim this is a very serious disease. I never saw a case of it and cannot say first hand. They claim that it is destroying orchards East of the Mississippi. The only thing to do with an orchard when it gets the disease is to dig the trees up. They have several of the eastern states quarantined.

It seems to spread from the roots. At first they said it was not catching but they had to decide it was catching so they could quarantine. It was first found at Fort Valley, Georgia. It seems to be a wet weather disease and if it is half as bad as they claim, it is bad.

THE MEDITERRANEAN FRUIT FLY. During the last few years I have had several letters from parties asking about the fruit fly. And I have had samples of peaches sent that had maggots in them. This might have been the young of this fly. This was the fly that caused the whole state of Florida to be quarantined a few years ago. They are about the size of a house fly and can fly as well or better. Six or seven counties were badly infested and Federal entomologists went down there and claimed they killed them all in a couple of months.

THE SAN JOSE SCALE. This creature was first found at San Jose, California. It is a small mite that stays under a kind of hull, in other words as soon as he finds a home on your best tree he builds a roof over his head. A tree badly infested with San Jose Scale looks like it had ashes sprinkled on it. You can drag a knife blade or your thumb nail over them and mash out a yellow, oily looking substance. This is the only scale that does this. All kinds of insects, like nations, rise up and become strong a few years then they fade out. In other words we have outbreaks of insects. Then they seem to vanish. I understand there is now a serious outbreak of San Jose Scale in California and some of the northern states. They do not seem so bad in the dry parts of the country the hot summers renders the sap in the tree too thick for them or something. But in the irrigated sections and the moist countries they can kill an orchard in short order. The scale is carried on nursery stock or if you have a neighbor that has it the birds will carry it to you. It is a real serious pest. The remedy is to spray the trees good in the winter time with lime sulphur. You are lucky not to get it.

FERTILIZERS. One of the very best of all fertilizers is barn yard manure. This will help your peach orchard if hauled out and scattered and plowed under. For apples nitrate of Soda is the best fertilizer. If it is plowed under in the strawberry middles in the early spring it will greatly increase the yield of berries. Barn yard manure can be hauled out and scattered between the blackberry rows. Use all you can rake up. Commercial fertilizer is fine but costs too much the way things are now. There is a lot of fertilizer put up in cans and small packages and whooped in the high class magazines. This stuff is made to sell to people that do not know any better. It is low grade mostly sand. In buying fertilizer go by the guaranteed analysis on the bags. One that analyzes 10-27-10 is a good one.

HOW TO PRUNE TREES WHEN SETTING. If set in the fall and you have a good winter season you do not need to cut your trees back so severely. If you set pears however you need to make them limb out near the ground and most any kind of pear should be cut back to two feet. Two year old peach trees will be branched. If you set in the spring and the winds get to blowing and the air is dry you will need to cut the limbs on the trees back at least half. If you set on deep moist sand you can leave more top on your tree than if you set on dry natured land. Our two smaller grades of trees need not be cut back.

HOW TO PLANT. The main secret in planting trees is to keep the roots constantly moist. Muddy the roots. Make up a puddle of thin mud out of red clay and take the trees out of the package and get this wet clay stuck all over them. If you heel your trees out a few days when you take them up to set them muddy the roots again. With this mud on the roots if you let a plant lay out a few minutes it will not be hurt. It pays better than anything to muddy the roots of any kind of plants when you set them. If a tree root gets dry the pores close up and it is hard for it to make contact with the soil again. Moist hay is easier to wet than real dry hay or straw.

Another good way is to make a sled or slide as we always called them. Any man who has hauled water can show you how to make one. You will find these sleds not only handy in setting trees but you can drag fertilizer and plows to the field on them. Then set a barrel of water on the sled and put your bunches of trees in that. You likely have a mule standing around that needs work, hitch him to the sled. If you have your land laid off a boy can drive the mule and you and one helper can set lots of trees in a day. Don't mind about big holes, just have the land broken and harrowed real good and laid off with a lister. Dig a hole big enough to take the roots handy. Take each tree right out of the water with the roots dripping wet.

TERRACE YOUR LAND. Put your terraces forty or sixty feet apart. Plant trees on these terraces. You can make a little bend in the terrace right where your tree comes so it will hold water longer. Your trees will get up and grow on these terraces. I wish every school teacher had to learn terracing. Every school needs a terracing level. The teacher could get the boys and girls interested and be worth more to the community. If I were a school trustee this is the first thing I would ask a prospective teacher. If he could lay off terraces people may have to make a living in this old world ten thousand years from now. If we let all the soil wash away, the race will perish. We send our children to school to educate them and then let the

land wash away so they will starve. If every school teacher knew how to lay off terraces the land would soon all be terraced. A good terracing machine can be bought for twenty or thirty dollars by a thrifty farmer. It is more important to teach the children how to save the land than it is to teach them who discovered America.

WHY Are some of the pecan trees set a few years ago playing out?

You will notice all over the country that a lot of the pecans set a few years ago are putting out only a few leaves. The trees do not look thrifty. The land they are set on may not suit them. Another thing a lot of barn yard manure may have been put in the holes. Likely the main reason is that they are grafted on unsuitable root systems. A lot of nurserymen a few years ago decided that they could improve on nature and put a big root system on pecan trees. They gathered pig nuts and pecans from the lowlands of Louisiana and planted them. The trees were grafted on this kind of a root. Some of these trees roots did not go over eighteen inches in the ground but they had big fat roots like willows. When this kind of rooted trees are set out the roots are unable to penetrate any thing but the softest soil. As soon as they get the pit you dug in planting your tree filled with roots they are through. A long tap root shows the tree has power to penetrate deep into the hard soil. Any one can get the swamp pecans and grow trees with wonderful root systems apparently. This kind of root system will do fairly well in East Texas along river bottoms but they will never do in the West.

NEMETODES. This is one of the most serious of all pests that the orchardist and farmer have to deal with. I have recently noticed the claim that they have more than five hundred different kinds of Nemetodes in California. The Nemetode belongs to the same family as the common earth worm. It infests many different kinds of plants. It is not bad on any but sandy land but if you get your land once infested it is hard to get rid of. You get it from potato, tomato, pepper plants and nursery stock. It will live on cotton roots, okra, peach and many other plants. It will also live on many kinds of weed roots. It makes small knots along the roots of trees and will hurt young peach trees. If the land it not too wet peach trees seem to recover from nemetodes as they get older. Nemetodes would likely stay in the land 50 years unless killed out in some way. The best way to kill them out of land is to work the land in corn for two years. Do not let a weed or anything except the corn grow on the land. Just a few weeds may furnish a living for the nemetodes.

ASPARAGUS

A dozen plants will supply a family with a very delicious vegetable in the early spring. It is peculiar that few Texas people know the possibilities of Asparagus. Yet it will grow to perfection anywhere in Texas. Easy to plant and easy to cultivate. Just plow out a list and set the plants in the bottom of it. Cover with two or three inches of dirt. As the plants grow rake more dirt on them, or if you have barn lot manure put on a lot of that. I have Washington and Palmetto varieties. 10c each, 95c per dozen, \$2.00 per 100 or \$10.00 per thousand.

PECAN—PERSIMMON AND WALNUT BUD WOOD

Pecan—Persimmon and Walnut Buds. We can supply buds of these. Any variety we list at \$1.50 per hundred prepaid. 500 for \$6.75 or 1000 for \$12.50. Assorted any way you want them.

It is often asked which tree bears quicker and how much quicker the large or small trees. Our three to four foot tree is the size usually set, but the big thrifty heavy tree will naturally bear quicker than the medium size tree. On real deep cold sand I would prefer the big tree. On the deep sand of West Texas we get orders for the heavy tree. On the tight land the lighter tree is all right.

Always give your Express Office if you are convenient to a railroad. In figuring the price on your trees remember that I pay the postage and express on all except balled evergreens. Even if others do offer cheap prices on nursery stock by the time you pay the express my trees may be the cheaper and better. Sometimes they pack a bundle so it will weigh three or four times what it should weigh and in that way make the express come high. We use the very best material that can be bought to pack our plants in and they reach you in just as good shape as they were the day they left the nursery.

In the catalogs I have formerly sent out and the catalogs I send out in the future I expect to tell a lot of experiences I have had with different fruits. It will pay you I believe to keep these catalogs even if you do not expect to order from me. I am not claiming to know it all by a long shot but you can get information from a man who has put in his life doing a thing. If you think this is not so, go a fishing with some old experienced fisherman and watch him catch a string of fish where you can't even get a bite.

I am giving the dozen and hundred rate in my catalog but often some one writes to me and wants to mix their order. They ask if I can give them the hundred rate on this many. I will do this. If you want twenty peaches two to three feet you can figure them like I have peaches two to three foot priced by the hundred. Then you can figure your plums two to three feet like

I have the plums priced by the hundred, then the apples and the pears. And you can mix the kinds up any way you want them. It is a little more trouble for us, but people want an assortment for a family orchard.

Fitzgerald's Whitewash for trees. Not Paint.—We have been using this for years. Sometimes you need to whitewash new set trees to keep the rabbits from bothering them but do not have time to make up a wash. This wash will not only keep the rabbits from bothering your trees but it will make the bark nice and smooth and kill the San Jose Scale where it touches them. Put on with a small brush. If it is rainy during the winter, will take two applications. One gallon will go over 100 new set trees a couple of times. Price per gal. prepaid \$1.10. Two gallons \$2.00 or five gallons \$4.00 express prepaid.

Fort Worth, Texas, May 23, 1932.

Mr. J. E. Fitzgerald:

Dear Sir:—I like the way you grade your trees. All the same size. I ordered a bill of trees from an outfit last year. When they came some of them were not over twelve inches high and only a few three to four foot like I paid for. Their three to four foot trees are not as good as the two to three foot trees you sent.—Yours truly,
J. W. STANCEL.

Special Offers

I cannot change the below offers in any way as the collections will be made up at odd times. You can order by number of collection. You may order as many collections as you want. They are all a big bargain.

Collection No. 1

- 2 Bruce Plums, two to three feet.
- 3 Magnolia Figs.
- 3 Carman Grapes.
- 1 Keiffer Pear, two to three feet.
- 1 Garber Pear, two to three feet.
- 2 Hirtu Japan Figs.
- 12 Trees in all for \$1.95 prepaid.

Collection No. 5

- 10 Austin.
- 10 McDonald.
- 20 Early Wonder.
- 5 Rogers Dewberry Plants.
- 45 Plants in all, of the very finest berries, \$1.35 postpaid.

Collection No. 2

- 3 Elberta Peaches, two to three feet.
- 2 Magnolia Figs.
- 2 Delicious Apples, two to three feet
- 1 Grimes Golden Apple, two to three feet.
- 2 Horse Apples.
- 2 Kennard's Apples.
- 2 Keiffer Pears, two to three feet.
- 14 Trees in all, prepaid, for \$1.75.

Collection No. 6

- 4 Delicious Apples, 2 to 3 feet.
- 2 Jonathan, two to three feet.
- 3 Kennard's, two to three feet.
- 1 Ruby Red, two to three feet.
- 1 Yellow Delicious, two to three feet.
- 1 Yellow Transparent, two to three feet.
- 2 Red June, two to three feet.
- 14 Trees in all, prepaid, for \$1.50.

Collection No. 3

- 3 Carman Grapes.
- 2 Keiffer Pears, two to three feet.
- 1 Chestnut.
- 1 Hirtu Japan Fig.
- 1 New Apricot.
- 8 Plants in all, prepaid, for \$1.75.

Collection No. 7

- A real bargain for \$1.15 and the names of three fruit growers.
- 6 Elberta Peaches.
- 6 Minnie Stanford Peaches.
- 3 Keiffer Pears.
- 15 Trees in all, 1 to 2 feet.

Collection No. 4

- 3 Delicious Apples, two to three feet.
- 3 Maiden's Blush Apples, two to three feet.
- 1 Richmond Cherry.
- 3 Keiffer Pears.
- 4 Kennard's Apples.
- 14 Trees in all for \$1.75.

Collection No. 8

- A real bargain for \$1.15 and the names of three fruit growers.
- 6 Early Rose Peaches.
- 3 Mayflower Peaches.
- 3 Keiffer Pears.
- 3 Dixie Pears.
- 15 Trees in all, 1 to 2 feet high.

NOTICE. I only pay postage and express to points in the United States. To places outside of the United States, purchaser is to pay all transportation. We do not guarantee trees to reach you in foreign countries but we will do our best to see that they do reach you in good condition.

FIELD AND GARDEN SEED

FIELD AND GARDEN SEED: I have been growing for years to sell here locally. The truck grower as a rule pays too much for his seeds. But I am also putting seed up in small packets for the man who just wants to plant a row or two. My seed are the very best obtainable.



BURPEE STRINGLESS BEANS

HOPI BEANS. Resembles butter beans but a fraction thicker. White. One of the most wonderful beans ever found. If trained on a trellis and watered, a dozen vines will furnish all the beans a family will use and some to can and dry. This bean came from out on the Indian reservation where they seldom have rain. They must make a lot on a few plants for they carry water to water their plants. Will make if not watered but you can plant a dozen of them near a well where they can be kept watered and you never saw anything produce as many beans before. The beans are extra quality. Better than the ordinary Lima beans. Packet 10c. Ounce 25c.

BEANS. Packet 10c. 1-2 pound 20c. Pound 30c. 10 Pounds \$1.75. 20 pounds \$3

BURPEE'S STRINGLESS. I have grown this one for the last several years. Stringless, fine quality. Fine for market and an abundant bearer. This is especially recommended as a canning bean.

GIANT STRINGLESS. Also extra good to can. Finest quality. The market gardeners favorite.

BLACK VALENTINE. I could always sell these good because they stand a lot of cold and can be planted early. They have strings and cannot be sold in competition with such kinds as Burpee. We also have Tennessee Green Pod, Early Refugee and Bountiful.

THE WAX BEANS. This is the white bean that makes the nice soup. Some claim they are not good flavor but I think they are hard to beat. I have Pencil Pod, Golden Wax and Prolific Black Wax.

POLE BEANS. Oz. 15c. Pound Forty cents. Ten pounds \$3.50.



THE HOPI BEAN

Kentucky Wonder is good for spring and Cornfield is fine for late planting.

OLD-FASHIONED CORNFIELD BEANS. Years ago we raised a bean here in this country that made more to the acre than any other bean. I had lost seed of them until a few years ago I sent to a man in Georgia and got some of the same seed. These are vine beans, but will make all right without stakes. They bear immense crops of the finest of all beans—large, meaty fellows, that bring the highest market price. Why raise poor beans when you can raise this one? Be sure and get a start this year. Beats the Pinto Bean. Price per ounce, 15c; per pound 50 cents, postpaid.

BEETS. 5c. Ounce 15c. 1-4 pound 25c. Pound 75c.

THE CROSBY EGYPTIAN Is the best one I have ever found. It is early and sells good.

We also have Early Blood Turnip, Detroit Dark Red and Early Wonder.

CABBAGE SEED. Packet 5. Ounce 15c. 1-4 pound 60c. Pound \$1.50.

We are in a position to supply the plant growers any quantity of seed. We can supply the following varieties, Early Jersey, Charleston Wakefield, Steins Flat Dutch, Glory of Enkhuizen, Sure Head, Mammoth Red Rock and Copenhagen Market.

CARROTS. We are in a position to save you money on Carrot Seed. Packet 5c. Ounce 15c. 1-4 pound 30c. Pound 65c.

We have these varieties: Oxheart, Long Orange, Danvers Half Long.

GARDEN CORN. Pound 25c. 5 pounds 75c. 10 pounds \$1.25. Over that at 6c.

More Adams Early is grown for sale than any other kind but we can supply Golden Bantam, Early White Pearl and Sure Cropper. Some of

these are field corn but they sure do sell for roasting ears.

POP CORN. Pound 30c. Two pounds 50c. 10 pounds \$1.50.

SOUTH AMERICAN DYNAMITE. The best popper and finest of all pop corns. When it pops it gets big and white and fluffy.

PEAS. Packet 10c. 1-2 pound 20c. Pound 30c. 10 pounds \$2.00. 20 pounds \$3.50.

You can save money by buying your Pea Seed from me. I usually plant peas just as early as I can get the seed. If the ground has a good season here in the south we often plant in October. It is a very rare winter that will kill them. I plant 3 to 5 inches deep in good sandy soil. The ones I list are hardy and make lots of peas. There is nothing better than good tender peas in the early spring. I have Bliss Everbearing, White Marrofat, American Wonder, First and best. McLean's Little Gem.

FIELD PEAS. Pound, postpaid 15c, 2 pounds 25c, 10 pounds \$1.00. Over that amount five cents per pound. I have Black Eye, Cream, White Crowder and for field, Whippoorwill.

TEXAS BLUE BONNET SEED. The State flower. Some years the whole prairies are waving blue. Does well even North to New York. Packet 15c. Ounce 50c.

CLOVER. This plant is such a wonderful help to the orchard man that I expect to sell the seed at the very lowest possible price. I am also making a low price on the Kudzu plants that you will find listed in another part of my catalog. You cannot go wrong by planting Clover and Kudzu.

SWEET CLOVER. The delight of the bee man. Pound 20c. 2 pounds 35c. 10 pounds \$1.00.

SWEET CLOVER SEED. I have found this to be one of the very best orchard plants. I plant about every third middle in my peach orchard to sweet clover. It builds up the soil and attracts the bees. The plants are a little hard to get started. At first I planted them in rows like turnip seed and cultivated the clover. After one row is grown in a field it will soon seed the rest of the orchard. Then we leave a middle occasionally and let the clover take it.

BURR CLOVER. Hulled Seed. Pound 35c. 2 Pounds 65c.

Plant this on the Bermuda grass lawn and it will come up in the winter and be pretty and green. It makes an excellent pasture.

FROSTPROOF CABBAGE PLANTS It is better, where possible, to get your cabbage plants as far north as you can. They are hardier. Last season we had cabbage plants to stand below zero weather. We will have Glory Enkhuizen, Sure Head, Early Jersey and Flat Dutch. These plants are much better than the tender Southern plants. 200 plants 75c; 500 plants, postpaid, \$1.25; 1,000 plants postpaid, \$2.10.

ONION PLANTS—BERMUDA and PRIZETAKER: 500 plants postpaid 79c; 1,000 plants postpaid, \$1.25.

OKRA SEED. It is peculiar but true that okra seed are the most difficult to get true to name. For several years I have been ordering White Velvet Okra, but only recently got the seed true to name. As a vegetable okra is one of the best crops a market grower can produce, and the genuine White Velvet will make twice as much as any other kind. This okra is early, and the pods stay tender for quite awhile. If you are going to plant okra it will pay you to get the genuine White Velvet. Price on seed: Small packet, 5 cents; ounce, 10 cents; pound 75 cents.

POTATO PLANTS. Porto Rico Yams, the very best of all Sweet Po-

tatoes. Our strain is early and very productive. I will be able to fill your orders promptly. Don't waste money on cheap plants, from people that get orders in April and ship in June. My plants are certified. Plants in April, \$3.50 per 1,000, prepaid; after May 1, \$2.75 prepaid; after June 1, \$1.60 per 1,000.



HALES EARLY. The finest of all market Cantaloupes. The picture shows one not quite as long as usual.

CANTALOUPEs. Packet, 10c; Ounce 15c; 1-4 Pound 35c. Pound \$1.

I have Hale's Early that I think is one of the best if not the best of all cantaloupes. I raise ten acres here on my farm. Makes a very vigorous vine. My melons do not crack open. Medium size, well meated, hauls and ships good. I think this is about the best melon.

I also have Rocky Ford, Hearts of Gold, Green Nutmeg, Jenny Lind and Eden Gem.

WATERMELONS. Prices on all except Friersons Early. Packet, 10c; Ounce 15c. 1-4 pound 35c. Pound \$1.25.

We have Wonder Melon, Scochler, very largest, Stone Mountain, fine round.

FRIERSONS EARLY OR JAPANESE WATERMELON. Last year this melon was advertised as the earliest melon in the world and it is. Will have ripe melons in sixty-five days if planted in the spring and in six weeks if planted in the summer. Outside white, red meat and very small seed. Weighs about three pounds tastes good. Makes lots of melons to the vine. Packet 15c.

TOMATOES. Acme one of the earliest. Smooth, fine a great market tomato. Packet, 10c. Oz. 35c. 1-4 lb. \$1.00. Pound \$3.50.

BONNY BEST. Early, very productive. One of the best of all tomatoes. Packet 10c. Ounce 45c. 1-4 lb. 90c. Pound \$2.90.

BREAK-O-DAY. Whooped a lot Not so good for us. Packet 10c. 1-4 pound \$1.00.

DWARF CHAMPION. A very popular tomato. Nice and smooth. Stands up off the ground. Packet 10c. Ounce 35c. 1-4 pound 90c. Pound \$3.50.

GULF STATE MARKET. Packet 10c. Ounce 25c. 1-4 pound 90c. Pound \$3.00.

NEW STONE Packet 10c. Ounce 20c. 1-4 pound 50c. Pound \$1.50.

RED PLUM AND YELLOW PEAR. Tomatoes. Packet 10c. Ounce 50c.

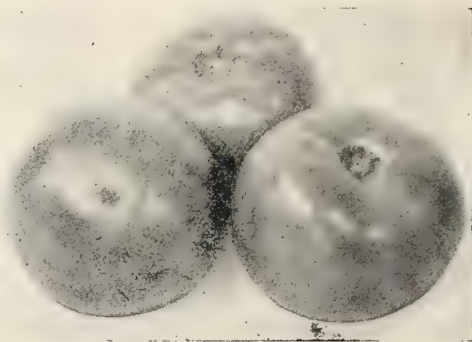
SPARKS EARLIANA. Likely the earliest of all good tomatoes. Red. Packet 10c. Ounce 20c. 1-4 pound 60c. Pound \$2.00.

REDFIELD BEAUTY. One of the best for late planting. Packet 10c. Ounce 35c. 1-4 pound 90c. Pound \$2.25.

A lot of us can remember when tomatoes were thought to be poison. I remember eating my first tomatoes they were the little red plum. We finally got a lot of the seed and my father mixed them with the cotton seed when he went to plant. We had the little plum tomatoes all over the cotton patch. That fall we managed

PEPPER, Packet 15c. Ounce 40c. 1-4 pound 95c. Pound \$2.75.

It seems the ruby king will continue to be the most popular pepper. The Chinese Giant is good. Ruby Giant is good and in Chili is just hot enough to let you know you are eating pepper. Here in my garden I use the Ruby King.



MARGLOBE TOMATO

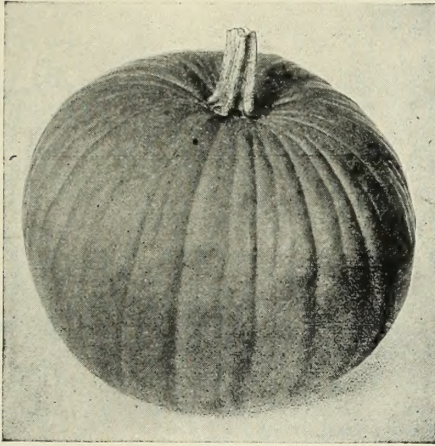
MARGLOBE. 1 Packet 10c. Oz. 25c. 1-4 pounds 90c. Pound \$3.

to get a lot of sugar and my mother made a lot of preserves and stored them in old stone crocks. As Pecks Bad Boy says I got my pants whipped many a time for stealing preserves that winter. But it seemed each year we got hold of just a little bigger tomatoes. At last we saw an advertisement of a tree tomato. A man had a ladder climbing the vine. And then the next tomato I remember was the Acme and so on down.

TURNIPS. The varieties below are the ones we raise usually.

TURNIPS. 1-4 pound 20c. Pound 55c and five pounds \$2.00.

VARIETIES. Early Purple Top Strap leaf. White Flat Dutch. White Globe. Rutabaga. Golden Ball. The old Seven Top.



SWEET POTATO PUMPKIN
Makes real pie timber.

ONION SEED. Yellow and White Bermuda, \$3 per pound. Australian Brown and Prize Taker, \$2 per pound.

We handle the very best of Onion Seed that will give you a good stand. It is the kind we plant.

GARLIC BULBS. 35c per pound. It is not considered good form to eat Garlic when one intends to go to parties, but just the same, Garlic is as fine a vegetable as grows in the garden and really delicious. Garlic is said to be a sure cure for frivolity.

SQUASH. Packet 5c. Ounce 10c. 1-4 pound 25c. Pound 75c.

I have the Yellow Bush Squash, the little round fellows that they ship in the spring. I also have the little summer crook necks that are yellow. We had these squash fifty years ago and no one seems to have improved them if they could have been improved.

I also have the Fordhook, a small squash that you can stew like the others or wait until they get ripe and put in the cellar, then bake.

PUMPKINS. Packet 10c; Ounce 15c. 1-4 Lb. 35c. Pound 55c.

When I was a boy I was in my glory when mother made a pumpkin pie. I see her yet standing there with carving knife on high, counting noses round the board before she cut that pie.

We would also block the Cus-haws and bake them like potatoes then eat them with butter.

I have a little field pumpkin about twice as big as a cocoanut. Then the Kentucky field. Big Pom. Green Striped Cushaw that has a crooked neck. Sweet potato.

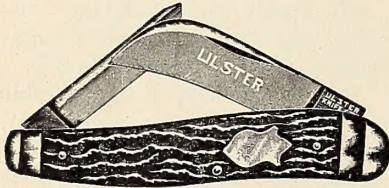
American Honey Persimmon Seed

Several years ago a man in Illinois sent me some seed of what he said was the finest wild persimmon in the world. These are large, very sweet, stand drouth and make a fine fast growing tree. Some of the trees will have leaves nearly as large as the Magnolia leaves. Very ornamental. A tree of this will not bear alone. The persimmons are liked by pigs, chickens, and to tell you the truth, you will have a hankering to visit the trees. They begin to ripen the first of September and continue all fall. Plant them any time during the winter, about three inches deep. Plant them around the house or in the field for shade, for the chickens, for the children, for the wife and the boss. In a few years you will say that you never invested 25 cents better in your life. Packet 50 seed for 25c.

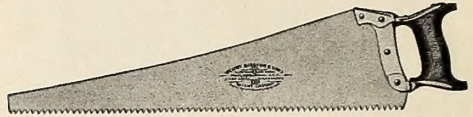
KUDZU, The fastest growing vine. Fine for hay, or a single vine will quickly cover porch or fence. 1 year plants. 10 for 85c; 100 for \$2.25. See Page 38.

TOOLS

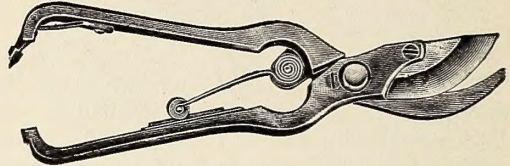
We always believe in using the best possible tool. The tools we offer below are the finest made. We could offer you tools like the big merchandise mail order houses sell for about half the price they sell them for but the ones listed below are as good as can be bought. The loss of a dozen grafts or a dozen buds caused by using a dull, poor metal knife will often pay for a real knife. The tools I offer have the reputation of being the very best. They are hand forged from the very best tool steel with the greatest care.



No. 12. Budding and Pruning Knife. Will also make as nice a pocket knife as you ever owned. Real metal. \$1.50 each.



No. D-24. PRUNING SAW. 20 inch blade. Narrow point. Copper handle. \$2.00 each.



FRENCH SHEARS. Sure to please. \$2.25 each.



JONES PATCH BUDDER. For pecans and persimmons. \$1.75 each



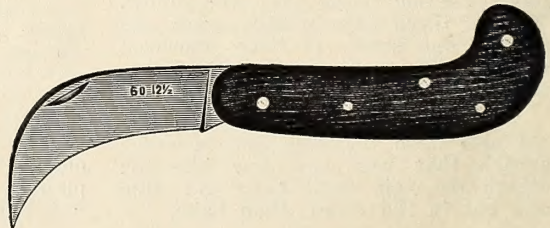
No. 990. PECAN BUDDER. Fixed blades. 15-16 inch between blades. \$1.25. We also have one that blades fold up \$1.50.

In budding pecan trees I would suggest that you use a bee smoker. You can take the top of the fire box and use a cup or can to melt the wax in and you then have the finest melting pot you ever saw. If you do not have the smoker I can mail you one for \$1.25.

Here is another suggestion for one budding pecans. Use a two horse wagon and where the tree is not over four inches through you can pull it down by using a rope around the hub so you can stand on your wagon and do the work.

PRUNING KNIFE

German made and there is no better pruner can be bought. Fits the hand. Lasts a life time. \$3.75 each.



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NUMBER OF TREES TO PLANT TO THE ACRE

1 x 1 foot, 43,560	4 x 4 feet, 2,722	16 x 16 feet, 170	30 x 30 feet, 48
2 x 2 feet, 10,890	10 x 10 feet, 435	18 x 18 feet, 130	25 x 30 feet, 58
1½ x 3 feet, 9,680	12 x 12 feet, 302	20 x 20 feet, 108	30 x 40 feet, 27
3 x 4 feet, 3,630	12 x 18 feet, 201	20 x 25 feet, 87	40 x 50 feet, 22
3½ x 5 feet, 2,430	14 x 14 feet, 223	25 x 25 feet, 69	50 x 50 feet, 17

To determine number of trees to an acre for any given distance apart, multiply distance apart and divide 43,560 by this product. For example:

18 x 20 equals 360. 43,560 divided by 360 equals 121.

There are 121 trees per acre, planted 19 by 20 feet.

STEPHENVILLE STATE BANK Stephenville, Texas

June 27, 1931

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

This will serve to advise that we have known Mr. J. E. Fitzgerald for a lifetime, the past 15 or 20 years of which we have had considerable business with him; have always found him prompt in fulfilling his promises. He has been and is now engaged in the nursery business and has been selling in almost every state in the United States, and we have yet to learn of any complaint from any customer of his.

We take pleasure in recommending Mr. Fitzgerald to you.

Yours very truly,
L. W. PHILLIPS, Cashier.

Our Expert Packing Insures Safe Delivery of Trees

SPECIAL OFFERS

And now I want to again call your attention to some things I have in my catalog. The Harrison or Yellow Spanish Fig. Immense size and yellow as gold. The Golden Gem Peach, The Surprise Peach and my best selection of real bearing apricots. You ought to at least have a few of these in your orchard.

And don't overlook the specials below. Send the names of a few friends and you can have the lists cheaper than you can buy good plants anywhere else.—Thank you,—J. E. FITZGERALD.

—o—

Special No. 15

All the plants for only \$1.25
Others Charge \$4.00

- 1 Crepe Myrtle
- 1 Spirea Frobelli
- 1 Mock Orange
- 1 Wiegella Eva Rathke
- 1 Vitex

- 1 Boston Ivy for shade
- A Yard of Plants
All for \$1.25

Special No. 16

Bulb Collection for \$1.10

- 12 Canna Bulbs, Assorted.
 - 4 Queens Wreath, the beautiful vine.
 - 4 Korean Chrysanthemums
- All for \$1.10

Special No. 17

Rose Collection.
Good Strong Plants,
All for \$1.50

- 3 Pink Radiance
- 3 Red Radiance
- 2 Talisman
- 2 Lady Detroit
- 2 Kaiseran

Worth \$4.00 all going, prepaid
for \$1.50

Special No. 18

All for \$1.25

- 2 Red Radiance Roses
- 2 Pink Radiance
- 2 Mock Orange
- 2 Butterfly Bushes
- 2 Korean Chrysanthemums
- 2 Boston Ivy for shade

All for \$1.25